INSURANCE
All Indian companies have been well in 1929.
19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065

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The Credit for this Belongs to our people.
14

VOL. XVIII NO. 145– BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

"NATION MUST REFUSE TO BE SUPPRESSED"

"EACH CONGRESSMAN MUST KEEP UP THE FIGHT"

Bombay's Rousing Reception To Lion Of Gujarat.

RAIN NO HINDRANCE TO PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.

Patel Brothers Smile At Each Other.

MILE LONG PROCESSION WELCOMES SARDAR.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning and was given a rousing reception. Over a mile-long procession accompanied him to the Congress House.

Soon after his nomination as Pandit Motilal Nehru's successor, the Sardar, addressing a mass meeting in Ahmedabad, expressed his unflinching determination to carry on the struggle.

"We have to traverse a long path Our fight would not be finished within four or six months. Britain has decided to crush the movement. She has not yet employed the last weapon. Britain will shake hands with India after all her weapons are exhausted", was the burden of the Sardar's speech.

Sardar Patel will be in Bombay till Friday.

"TIME FOR COMPROMISE HAS NOT ARRIVED."

Over a lakh of people accorded a rousing reception to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who arrived in Bombay from Ahmedabad by the Kathiawar Mail on Wednesday morning. A seething crowd clad in knaddar tsronged the Grant Road Railway platform to have a glimpse of the Sardar. Long before the arrival of the train every position of vantage in and outside the platform was occupied.

Thousands of people collected at Grant Road and impressive demonstrations were held when tremendous cheers announced the arrival of the Acting President in Bombay. As the Sardar was alighting from the train, crowds that had gathered upto a distance of two furlongs from the station were clamorously shouting "Victory to the Bardoli Sardar," and "Sardar Vallabhbhai Ki Jai."

The train steamed in exactly at 6-45 a.m. to the dinning sound of bugles and drums. Women waved national flags and greeted him with shouts of "Sardar Vallabhbhai Ki Jai." Mrs. Lilavati Munshi on behalf of the local Congress Committee, Mrs. Gangaben Patel on behalf of the Patidar community and representatives of several other volunteer organisations garlanded and welcomed the Sardar to Bombay.

1,000 WOMEN JOIN.

In response to the ovations, the Congress President waved his hand and smiled at the people. Almost the very first words he uttered were that he was pleased with the work Bombay had done but he expected more and more work from the people. Sardar Vallabhbhai was then taken in a car in a mile-long procession through the city.

Over a thousand women participated in the spectacular march to the Congress House by a circuitous route which took two and a half hours. Even at the beginning the procession was more than half a mile in length. As the procession wended its way, it swelled, at a modest estimate, to one lakh of people.

RAIN—NO HINDRANCE.

Starting from the Grant Road Station, the procession took a turn at the Charni Road Tram Terminus. Volunteers carrying huge national flags led the procession raising loud shouts of "Boycott British Goods," "Inquilab Zindabad" and other national slogans.

While on New Charni Road, a sharp shower of rain drenched the processionists. It did not, however, damp their enthusiasm. They simply ignored the rain and refused even to open ther umbrellas. Water was pouring down in torrents and even the women and girl processionists were unconcerned. "Bardoli Sardar Ki

(Continued on page 7.)

SARDAR TO ADDRESS BOMBAY WOMEN TO-DAY.

—:o:—

Under the joint auspices of the B. P. C. C. and the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of women will be held to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m. in Kanubai's Wadi near Hira Baug when Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel will address the women on the present situation. All women are cordially invited to attend.

VALLABHBHAI'S HOMAGE TO DESH SEVIKA'S SPLENDID WORK.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel gave a special talk to the Desh Sevikas on Wednesday afternoon at 3-30 p.m. at the Vanita Vishram Hall.

Though the meeting was meant only for the Desh Sevikas a large number of other women reached the meeting place and were admitted into the Hall, but by the time the Sirdar came to the Hall, the rush was so great that a large number of women had to return disappointed.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai was greeted with cheers of "Sirdar Vallabhbhai-Ki-Jai" when he reached the Hall.

SPLENDID SEVIKAS.

Addressing the meeting the Sirdar congratulated the Bombay women on the splendid work they had done so far and the work they were prepared to do. Neither he nor the Mahatmaji nor anybody else expected such splendid work from them, but what he wanted from them now was that once they had done this they should not give occasion to the world to say that Bombay women did all this in a hysterical way, only for a short time. He exhorted them to continue their present activities vigorously.

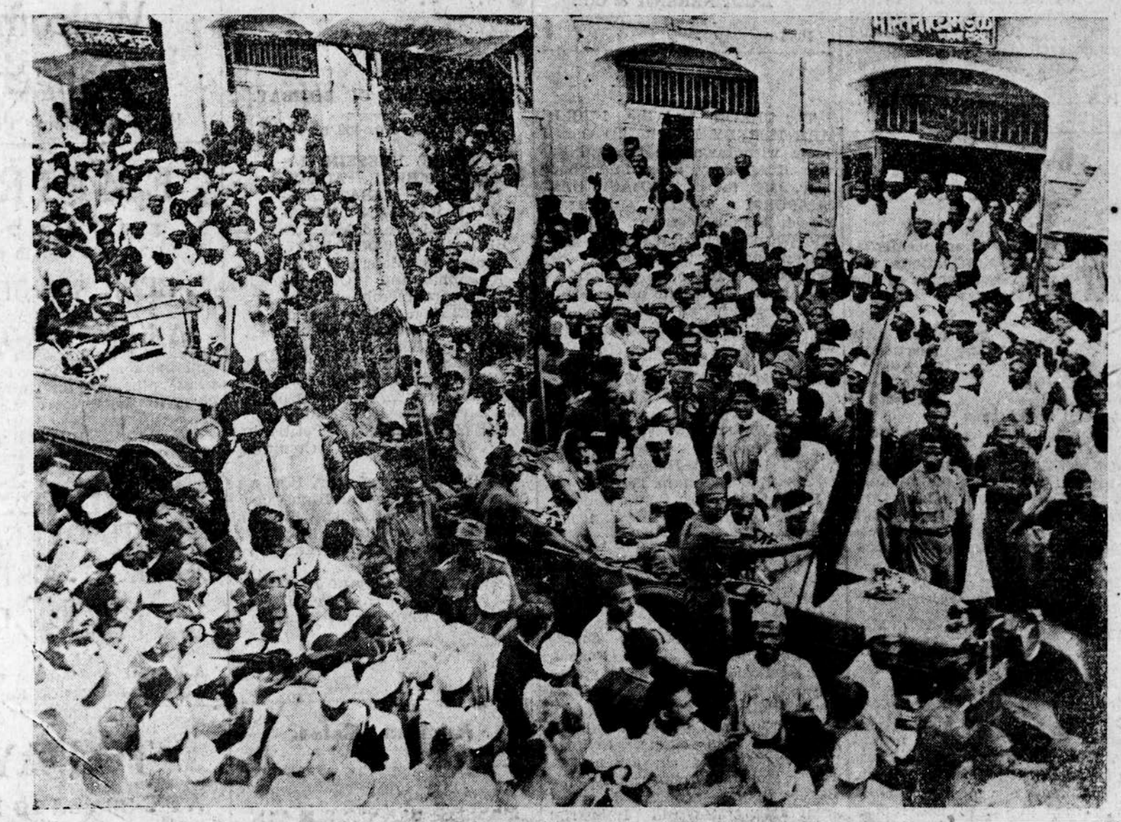
HE SPINS YARN.

Laying stress on the use of 'Charka' he observed that while he was in jail he used to devote eight hours every day to spinning and during the short period of three months and three weeks he had been able to spin enough yarn to provide him with clothing for some time to come.

He was allowed by the jail authorities to take the yarn with him when he was released.

He appealed feelingly to every member of the audience to take to spinning and to produce enough yarn to get her own clothing prepared out of that yarn.

BOMBAY'S ROUSING RECEPTION TO SARDAR.



Bombay gave a right royal welcome to Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel on his arrival on Wednesday morning. Photo shows Sirdar being taken, in procession.

MUSLIM A. I. C. C. MEMBERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

SERAJGUNJ, July 2.

Maulana Serajulhaque and Syed Asadulla Shirazee, members of the All-India Congress Committee were arrested under Section 157 I.P.C

Four Congress Offices in the interior of Serajgunj were searched and records and Charkas were seized.

Krishna Chandra Dutt Choudhury and Krishnendr Biswas, President and Secretary respectively of the Chandaikona Congress were arrested.—Free Press.

studying the situation in the country in regard to the various items of the programme during the last four or five days and it was yet too early for him to say much on the point.

"I am delighted, proceeded the Sardar, to see the remarkable response which the people have made everywhere to the call of the Congress. I have no doubt that the repressive policy on which the Government have definitely embarked upon will only proportionately increase that response in the coming months."

Referring to the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru, he said: "The arrest of Motilalji can only stimulate the workers to greater efforts"..

In the form of a message to the people, the Sardar said he had little to add to what he had stated at the Ahmedabad meeting the previous evening.

"FIGHT ON".

"I want every single man, wo

TIME FOR COMPROMISE HAS NOT ARRIVED.

—:o:—

Sardar's Interview With "Chronicle."

"I want every single man, woman, and child in each Province, District and town to feel that he or she should take wo the burden of carrying on the national fight if Congress Organisations are declared unlawful and all recognised leaders put in jail". This was the messarge given by the Acting Congress President in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative.

Asked to reveal his future plans the Sardar said that he had been

man and child, in each province district and town to feel that he or she should take up the burden of carrying on the national fight if Congress organisations are declared unlawful and all recognised leaders are put to jail. Each Congressman then becomes a Congress Committee for the purpose of the fight."

"The nation must refuse to be suppressed even though its leaders may be arrested, all its present organisations declared unlawful or any other new form of repression adopted. The programme has already been chalked out by Gandhiji and the Congress. There should be no need of any leaders when the programme is so simple", he said. The people must hold on together and carry it out to a successful issue.

NO COMPROMISE YET.

Asked for the expression of views in regard to the terms on which the Congress might participate in the Round Table Conference Sardar Vallabhbhai said that the question hardly arose at the present moment. The arrest of the Acting President of the Congress and the declaring of its Working Committee as an unlawful body showed that Government was in no mood for conciliation. When the proper time arrived he had no doubt that the nation would speak out its mind on the subject through Mahatma Gandhi who was its only spokesman on such matters.

Although exhausted by a tedious train journey Sardar Vallabhbhai fulfilled several public functions. He conferred with the Desh Sevikas at the Congress House at 4-0 p.m. and then visited the Congress Hospital.

MASS PICKETING AT SURAT.

—:o:—

Mrs. Gandhi Leads.

BOMBAY, July 2.

A telephone message from Surat says:—

To-day at 3 p.m. 500 Satyagrahi Volunteers under tha leadership of Mrs. Gandhi and Miss Abida, Tyebji, grand-daughter of Abbas Tyabji picketed the shops at Mota Mandir. All the shops there are closed.

ONE MORE ORDINANCE

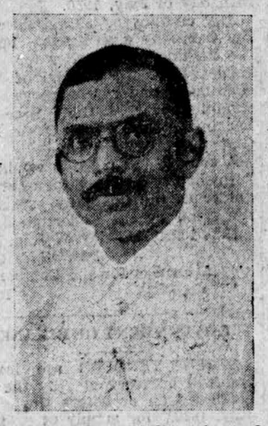
—:o:—

Viceroy Bans Cyclostyle Congress Bulletins

SIMLA, June 2.

Lord Irwin has promulgated Unauthorised Newsheet and Newspapers Ordinance with a view to combat Congress cyclostyle bulletin propaganda.—A. P.

BEHIND THE PRISON BARS.



Mr. Rangildas Kapadia, formerly of the "Samachar" was sentenced in Surat for picketing.

THINKING OF HIM CONSTANTLY.

—:o:—

Rev. John Holmes On Gandhiji

Rev. John Haynes Holmes Editor of "Unity", Chicago in a letter to a friend in Bombay writes:—

"If you see or communicate with the Mahatma will you give him my love and blessing? Tell him that I am thinking of him constantly and searching my mind to find way of helping him. I am, of course, not writing him as I should like to do, as I know that it is necessary to spare him letter."

"WE DID NOT GO THERE TO GET RS. 25000."

—:o:—

"But To Get Wrong Doers Punished."

VICEROY'S REPLY MAY CAUSE COMPLICATIONS SAY SIKH LEADERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 2.

Messrs. Kartar Singh M.L.A. and Harbans Singh Bar-at-Law in a joint statement to the press say "The Sikhs went in deputation to H. E. the Viceroy with a view to save a very serious situation which was threatening to develop between the Sikhs and Government in regard to the unfortunate occurrence at Sis Gurdwara on May 6th. But our representations fell on deaf ears. The reply of the Viceroy is extremely disappointing and does not satisfy progressive or even conservative Sikhs. We did not go there to get Rs. 25,000 for repairs but to get the wrong doers punished in a satisfactory manner for having shot innocent people at prayer in Gurdwara Sis Ganj. We went so far as to suggest that Government may appoint another impartial committee to enquire into the affairs and to punish those found guilty of wrong doing by that committee and secondly we asked for assurance for the future that such incidents will not occur in places of worship. But the Viceroy did neither. He vindicated the police in an uncalled for manner and upheld magisterial one-sided enquiry as sacrosanct. Government, by summarily rejecting the modest Sikh demands, have lost the opportunity of pacifying the Sikh community. We feel that it will be very difficult now to save a grave situation unless Government take the bold step to reconsider its decision and make a sincere effort to satisfy the just and legitimate grievances of the Sikh community regarding the Sis Ganj Gurdwara. If Government sleeps over the matter and does not respond promptly it may lead to serious complications.

IS HOSPITALITY A CRIME?

—:o:—

American Who Entertained Reginald Reynolds.

Madras Official's High-Handedness

MADURA, July 1.

Mr. Ralph Keithan, who has resigned his Principalship of the Teachers' Training School at Pasumalai owing to some misunderstanding in connection with his recent association with Mr. Reginald Reynolds, in an interview, said that though Mr Reynolds came to him at his invitation, there was nothing political about it.

Mr. Keithan had met Mr. Reynolds at Sabarmati in November last, and impressed with the latter's keen interest in this country, had asked him to pay him a visit so that he could take him to the rural parts in South India to study the conditions there.

RECEPTION TO MR. REYNOLDS.

Mr. Keithan knew that the District Collector of Madura had asked Dr. J. X. Miller, Acting Secretary of the Madura Mission to keep political neutrality even before the proposed arrival of Mr. Reynolds. He also knew that Mr. Reynolds was staying with some English people and Government Officials on his way south. On arrival Mr. Reynolds was not doing well and could not stay with him for a few days, as they had originally planned. The next day he went to Madura with some Congressmen there and he was given a farewell at the Madura Railway station.

Mr. Keithan, during Mr. Reynold's stay did nothing to let others know that he was with him at Pasumalai and he did not take any part in the public farewell got up at the Madura Railway station.

Mr. Keithan interviewed the District Collector, when the Collector's original order that he should leave India affirmed. When he met the American Consul at Madras, he was told to abide by the Madras Government's decisions.

He then interviewed the Governor at Ooty who sent for a statement from the District Collector of Madura. On receipt of this statement, His Excellency informed Mr. Keithan that his presence in this country or his departure was a matter of indifference, and that he would ask the American Madura Mission to dissociate themselves with him.

Mr. Keithan thought that this was no better than the original order asking him to leave this country and he therefore proposed to leave it.

Regarding Mr. Reynold's meeting some of the students and teachers of Pasumalai, it appears that Mr. Keithan had no hand in it. The students met him of their own accord.

Free Press.

Pt. MALAVIYA STEPS FORWARD.

—:o:—

Offers Services To Working Committee.

ALLAHABAD, July 2.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on hearing of the Government's declaration of the Congress Working Committee as unlawful association and the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru changed his plans and arrived at Allahabad this morning.

He has sent the following message to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acting President of the Congress Working Committee:—"Government order declaring the Working Committee of the Congress unlawful association is a crowning act of policy of repression they have pursued during the last months. In the circumstances of the situation the only suitable answer I can make is to offer my services to the Congress Working Committee as member. Command them whenever you think fit."—A. P.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE to teach Science up to Matric Class on Rs. 60 per month. One year's binding essential. Apply stating qualifications to HEADMASTER, High School, Dholka.
A 1089

WANTED—Expert English TEACHER (M.A. or B.A., B.T.) for Gurukula Shuklatirth (near Broach) immediately. Salary Rs. 75 to Rs. 100. Apply Dr. KALYANDAS DESAI, Bhuleshwar, Bombay 2.
A 1074

WANTED—The following: (1) A diplomad MEDICAL, and SURGICAL NURSE on a grade of Rs. 100—5—150; (2) Three experienced COMPOUNDERS on a pay of Rs. 30 to 50; (3) One experienced OPERATION THEATRE BOY on a pay of Rs. 30. Free furnished quarters with electric lights will be supplied to all the above staff. Please apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Hajee Dawood Hospital, Jetpur (Kathiawar).
A R 2685

WANTED—Influential agents in all districts of Gujarat and Kathiawar to represent the ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER. Life Insurance Bank Ltd., (the largest Insurance Company of the European Continent3. Unique opportunity for pushing people. Apply to the Head Office for India, Post Box 117, Delhi.
A 931

WANTED—A MANAGER for the Fire Department to be opened by a well-established office in Bombay. Apply stating age, experience and terms expected to Box No. 57, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1082

WANTED—REPRESENTATIV for the Ganges Weaving & Knitting Mills, Co., Ltd., Buxar on decent salary in all Sub-division and District towns for sale of stylish Swadeshi Hosiery piece goods. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR. enclosing two annas stamps for full particulars.
A 1014

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FOR the cure and care of Mental and nervous diseases Lunacy, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Convulsions, Neuralgias, Sciatica, Headaches, Neurasthenia, Alcoholism, opium and drug habits. Also malaria, Consumption, Dyspepsia Sprue. Apply Post Box 899, Bombay. Rejuvenation (Ladies and gentlemen) a speciality.
2615

Educational

JOIN IMMEDIATELY AGASHE'S (formerly Mathematics Lecturer, Wilson College), First Year and Intermediate Mathematics, and Matriculation Coaching Classes. Particulars at:—Jalimsing Building, Fanaswadi, Bombay 2.
E R2677

Hotels.

GREAT INDIAN HOTEL

Central for Business or Pleasure
Excellent Wholesome Meals
Splendid Avenue Facing
Rates: Rs. 9/8, 5/12, 4/- and 2/8 per diem
26, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta
Tele: Cosmostyle. Hotel Porters meet all trains.

Property For Sale

FOR SALE—Three properties, situate at Dadar valued from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 40,000 for particulars apply to Box No. 56, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 2705

Books & Stamps.

LOVE-MAKING—A perfect Guide of LOVERS by B. Nigam. Price Re. 1. Write SHAW PUBLICITY CO., Wakefield House, Ballard Estate. Bombay.
L 2710

Lost & Found.

LOST on 1st instant in neighbourhood of Old Government House, Parel, fully grown Airedale Dog, coat clipped in patches. Reward. Apply ALLUM, 214, Hornby Road.
P B R 2708

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to work the ochre deposits of Kashmir under State Mining Rules. The deposit is situated near Tragan, 7 miles N. W. by W. of Mahura, Uri Tahsil (Lat. 34-10' —Long. 73 deg.-59'-30"). 164,476 tons of deep coloured material are available forming a surface layer.

The full account of the deposit is published in the printed report on Ochre Deposits of Nur Khwah and Rata Sar etc., which as well as the State Mining Rules are available for purchase from the Superintendent, Mineral Survey, His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar.

Applications should reach the undersigned early.

P. K. WATTAL.
Finance and Development Minister.
(Development Branch)
His Highness' Government Jammu and Kashmir,
Srinagar-Kashmir.
1058

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to work the gypsum deposits of Kashmir, occurring in enormous quantity along 15 miles of country N. of Mahura, Uri Tehsil, a pure alabaster-like substance, forming mountain sides exposed to easy quarrying and estimated as having a great future for numerous industrial purposes, including land plaster for rice and other crops.

A published account of the gypsum and the State Mining Rules are available for purchase from the Superintendent, Mineral Survey, His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar.

Applications should reach the undersigned early.

P. K. WATTAL,
Finance and Development Minister.
(Development Branch).
His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir,
Srinagar-Kashmir.
1059

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of using and occupying STALLS for vegetable and mutton and spaces for eggs and rooms for fowls in the newly constructed market at Chandanwady, will be sold by public auction at the market premises on Friday the 4th July 1930 at 8 a.m. (B. T.) For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets, etc.
Arthur Crawford Market,
Bombay, June, 1930.
1040

Public Notices.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Temporary Receipt No. 51/9 dated 21-2-1928 for 5 Ordinary shares Nos. 107847/51 standing in the name of Mr. Chimanlal R. Mehta is lost or misplaced. Any claim regarding the said shares should be notified to the Company within one month from the date hereof; otherwise a duplicate of the said receipt will be issued to the party who has applied for the same.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1930.
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
1036

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The TRADE and the PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that I have withdrawn the General Power of Attorney, given in about May, 1928, to Mr. ERACHSHAW SHAPURJI PATEL, Balaram Street, Bombay, from TO-DAY and Warn not to deal with or supply any articles to the said Mr. Erachshaw Patel on my behalf as My Agent. Any one dealing with him on my behalf in the capacity of my Agent shall do so at his own risk.

(Sd.) BACHUBAI MERWANJI HORMUSJI PATEL,
Widow of Merwanjee Hormusjee Patel, Wine Merchant Haliyal, North Canara District.
Haliyal, 26-6-1930.
1038

NOTICE.

STATE EXHIBITION at Srinagar will OPEN on 15th August, 1930 and will remain open for 15 days. Elaborate arrangements for exhibiting various Industrial and Agricultural products and for providing Amusements, Recreations Restaurants, etc. are underway. Excellent opportunity for visitors to get acquainted with great arts, crafts and Industrial products of Kashmir.

Secretary,
Exhibition Committee.
Dated Srinagar,
The 25th June, 1930.
1087

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.
THE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, Ltd., ... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 30th day of June, 1930, for confirming the reduction of the Capital of the abovenamed Company from Rs. 30 lacs to Rs. 15 lacs is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on Friday, the 25th day of July, 1930.

Any creditor or shareholder of the Company desiring to oppose the making of an order for the reduction of the Capital of the Company under the above act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the petition would be furnished to any creditor or shareholder of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1930.
PAYNE & CO.
Attorneys for the Company.
1076

GOVERNMENT OF BIKANER.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned on or before the 14th July, 1930, for supply of three lacs of empty second-hand (used) whisky black bottles quart (26 oz.) and pint (13 oz.) size, in equal number of each, fitted with corks. The whole supply will be made in three instalments of one lac each, the first being followed by another after three months. Samples of bottles should be sent for approval along with tenders.

The successful tenderer will have to deposit 15 per cent. (fifteen per cent) of the value of the accepted tender with the State as a security for due fulfilment of the contract, which shall be refunded after the completion of the contract.

BENI SHIAM WAHIE,
Secretary,
Stores Purchase Committee.
Bikaner, 30-6-30.
1031

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 199 of 1930.

Re: MAGANLAL KEVALDAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bholwada, until lately carrying on business in Yarn at Tamba Kanta Pydhownie and now unemployed: ...An Adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 2nd September, 1930, at 11-15 a.m. for hearing the application.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1930.
H. A. VAKIL,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
1090

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

Insolvency No. 469 of 1930.

Re: ABDUL HUSSEIN HABATOOLABHAI, ALIMAHOMED HABATOOLABHAI, ABEDIN HABATOOLABHAI and MOHINBHAI HABATOOLABHAI, trading as Messrs. B. H. Khanbhai and Co., as Hardware merchants at 190-192 Nagdevi Street and also as Commission Agents as Hajif Khanbhai Mulla Abdulali at 190 Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Debtors.
Ex parte: Messrs. ESUFBHOY EBRAHIMJI: Petitioning Creditors.

On the 1st day of July, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1930.
H. A. VAKIL,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.
1091

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BEETLE NUTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suits No. 989 of 1930 (Haji Mahomed v. Ganeshlal Nandlal) and No. 990 of 1930 (R. M. Tata and Co. v. Ganeshlal Nandlal), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

15 bags beetle nuts.

11 bags beetle nuts.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office opposite the Crawford Market:—

A lot of old arms and ammunition consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

GANDHI AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 LIFE BOATS CLINKER BUILT DOUBLE ENDED.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 4th July, 1930 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Room at No. 72 Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Karimbhoy Samsuddin:—

18 Life Boats Clinker built double ended size 28½ x 8½ x 4½.

For inspection of the said Life Boats please apply to Mr. Rambalising at Messrs. Birla Brothers' kerosene godown near Government Excise ware houses at Chor Bunder, Sewree.

Terms 50 per cent deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

Amusements.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
DAILY 6-15 and 10 p.m.
JOIN THE CROWD
and Laugh the Laugh of your lives with
Harold Lloyd
WHO WILL DELIVER
10,000
Laughs and Thrills to Everyone who will
Welcome Danger
His First Talking Picture.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
BEBE DANIELS
in
A KISS IN A TAXI
A young woman with 50 Lovers and but one love in a Paris Cafe whose penchant for throwing crockery at the heads of her admirers.
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
DOLORES COSTELLO
in
A MILLION BID
Virginal Beauty on the Auction Block.
A Special Programme of Music on The New Electrical Reproducer.

TO-DAY
AT 6-30 and 10 P. M.
AT THE
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Lamington Rd., (Queen's Rd. End)
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"SAL OF SINGAPORE"
Featuring
PHYLLIS HAVER
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Also Showing
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
PATHE AUDIO REVIEW NO. 7
and
LOVE'S MEMORY-SONG.
COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY
ROD LA ROCQUE
in
"LOVE OVER NIGHT"
picture packed with laughs

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
HEAR
RAMON NOVARRO
Sing for the first time in
THE PAGAN
Haunting as a native Melody—Sweet as the flowers of the Islands!
Also an Atmospheric Scene in which the Famous Dancer
TUAVIVI
Appears in Select
HAWAIIAN HULA DANCES

RIALTO CINEMA
Daily At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Beautiful Indian Actress
ZUBEIDA
In And as a
DEVADASI
(BRIDE OF THE GODS)
Sub-Titles of the Story in
GUJARATI, HINDI & ENGLISH
Special Indian Music by
PROF. DEODHAR'S ORCHESTRA
Also the Bengali Dance
Miravati Devi
in the
GOPI DANCE, RADHA-KRISHNA DANCE.

A FEW WOMEN

are lucky and are born with the regular delicate features that constitute beauty, but beauty does not depend on this alone; any woman can be beautiful if she will take the trouble to care for her skin. Even the woman that is born beautiful must care for her skin if she wishes to retain her beauty, while a good well cared for skin will make an ugly woman good looking.

The best way of caring for the skin is to massage every night with a good greasy toilet cream and supplement this by the use of a good vanishing cream during the day; the best of all preparations for this purpose are;—

OATINE CREAM
for nightly massage
OATINE SNOW
for day use

The use of these will enhance and preserve the beauty of any woman.

Use also Oatine Shampoo Powder, the best of all cleansing and beautifying the hair—made in two kinds, for dry or greasy hair.

Oatine preparations contain no animal matter whatever, and are untouched by hand in the course of manufacture or packing.

THE OATINE Co., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay

THE CHARM OF
JABAKUSUM
A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF SILKY SOFT HAIR PRIDE OF WOMAN MAN ALWAYS ADMIRE.
C. K. Sen & Co., Ld. Calcutta.

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Silk! Tussore Silk!! Khadi Silk!!!
The best Silk, Tussore, Khadi Silk, Suitings manufactured in our own FACTORY at Surat can be had at very reasonable rates from:—
The Indian Silk & Tussore House,
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SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
July		16,601
5th	Ranpura*	11,000
12th	Malwa	16,088
19th	Naldera x	16,619
26th	Rawalpindi	
Aug.		10,946
2nd	Morea*	11,518
9th	Kaisar-i-Hind	16,572
16th	Narkunda x	11,120
23rd	Macedonia	16,568
30th	Rajputana*	
Sept.		16,601
6th	Ranpura	20,847
13th	Mooltan x	16,650
20th	Ranchi	10,946
27th	Mantua*	
Oct.		19,648
4th	Viceroy of India	16,132
11th	Comorin x	11,518
18th	Kaisar-i-Hind	10,857
25th	Razmak@	
Nov.		16,500
1st	Rajputana	16,888
8th	Naldera x	16,601
15th	Ranpura	11,120
22nd	Macedonia*	10,857
29th	Razmak	
Dec.		16,572
6th	Narkunda*	19,648
13th	Viceroy of India	16,619
20th	Rawalpindi	11,518
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	
1931.		
Jany.		20,502
3rd	Mooltan x	16,568
10th	Rajputana	16,650
17th	Ranchi*	16,601
24th	Ranpura	20,837
31st	Maloja x	
Feb.		10,946
7th	Mantua	15,132
14th	Comorin*	19,648
21st	Viceroy of India	16,088
28th	Naldera x	
Mar.		11,518
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	10,857
14th	Razmak x x	16,650
21st	Ranchi	16,572
28th	Narkunda x	
Apr.		16,601
4th	Ranpura	16,543
8th	Moldavia§	10,857
11th	Razmak	9,648
18th	Viceroy of India	20,952
25th	Mooltan x	
May		
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
x Through from Australia.
* Through from China.
@ With limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers. To Marseilles only.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	106
	2nd Saloon. A		B	
Single	£56		£50	
Return	98		88	

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102
	2nd Saloon. A		B	
Single	£52		£46	
Return	91		81	

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London ..	£30	£52
Marseilles ..	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnaver" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

SHIPPING

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A.	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every months. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930 July		
2nd	Ellora	East and South Africa.
2nd	Bankura	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
4th	Vasna	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.

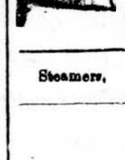
Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.|Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA



O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Celebes Maru ..	26th June	5th July
Sumatra Maru ..	9th July	23rd July
Burma Maru ..	25th July	8th Aug.
Borneo Maru ..	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Katori Maru ..	10000	...	@9 July
Sado Maru.	5898	1 July	13 July
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	...	@16July
Kashima Maru ..	10000	...	@23July
Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru ..	6270	29 July	13 Aug
Hakone Maru ..	10500	...	@13 Aug
Suwa Maru	11000	...	@26 Aug
* Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug at 15 Sept.
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	...

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	9 July	27 July
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	22 July	8 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	6 Aug.	24 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	20 July	27 July
Chichibu Maru	22000	31 July	6 Aug.
Shinyo Maru	22000	13 Aug.	20 Aug.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 22279, 66788
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Above Messrs. Warden and Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 5,78,800.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 80 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

AGUERINE
FOR
ALL FEVERS.

LEUCODERMA.
Surest and speediest cure all its stages by the internal use of "LEUCODERMINE." Success guaranteed. Rs. 25/1 per bottle. Apply S. SHARMAN, Baliabhanga, FARIDPORE.

BANKING.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..	40,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Agra	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park.
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawnpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Jagpur.
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Bareli.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
Jubbulpore.	Shajahanpur.
	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Hardoi
Banda.	Kinari Bazar, Agra.
Deoband.	Moradabad City.
Eatwah	Sikandarabad, U. P.
Ghaziabad.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoser
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1859.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INDIANISE IMPERIAL BANK

Bombay Banking Committee's Recommendation

The following is the concluding portion of the summary of recommendations of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee:—

The Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act should be repealed and a new Act containing a few provisions to safeguard the interests of the agriculturists should be enacted.

The new enactment should apply only to small and genuine agriculturists.

Investigation of past transactions should be rendered possible by requiring moneylenders to keep proper accounts.

Provision should be made in the Act for allowing instalments for the repayment of the amount decreed.

Freedom for agriculturists from arrest in execution of decrees should be continued.

Suits now decided by the village "munsifs" might be entrusted to the village "panchayat," the grant of judical power to whom is now under the consideration of Government.

The Usurious Loans Act is being availed of only to a small extent in this Province, the reasons being the comparative novelty of the Act and the fact that greater relief can be obtained by the agriculturist under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

INSOLVENCY ACT.

The Usurious Loans Act should be utilised more than is being done at present, but it cannot entirely replace the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

The licensing of moneylenders is not practicable and is not therefore recommended.

Creditors should be compelled to keep regular accounts of all transactions with their debtors and to furnish every six months a statement showing the balance outstanding and all transactions entered into during the six months to which the statement relates.

The provisions of the Insolvency Act are being abused in some cases. Effective measures should be taken to check dishonest recourse to the Act.

A simple Rural Insolvency Act may be enacted at an early date.

The Record of Rights is fairly accurate, but in some places better supervision and control are needed to see that the entries are properly and speedily made. All rights and encumbrances should be correctly entered in the record.

Necessary steps should be taken for the speedy disposal of suits and prompt execution of decrees.

To remove the legal difficulties in relation to the just claims of money-lenders all suits for amount not exceeding Rs. 200 should be referred to a board of three arbitrators for disposal.

INAM LANDS.

The operation of section 58 (f) of the Transfer of Property Act under which equitable mortgages are effected might be extended to a few other commercial centres besides Bombay and Karachi. The power of specifying such centres should be delegated to the local Government.

When an estate is taken over for management under the Sind Encumbered Estates Act, a part of the estate may be sold to repay the debt if the income is not sufficient for the repayment of the debt within a period of five years. Reasonable rate of interest should be allowed on the outstanding balance.

When land is held by an inferior holder on terms which prevent him from raising money on its credit, either the superior holder should finance the inferior holder or should stand as surety for loans which the latter may obtain from co-operative societies.

In the case of inalienable 'inam' lands, Government should either undertake to finance the holders by means of 'tagavi' or should allow the lands to be mortgaged to co-operative societies.

CHAPTER XIII.

The complaint made by indigenous bankers that since the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks the accommodation allowed to them by the Imperial Bank has been curtailed should be examined. Business with the shroffs should be increased by an extension of rediscount business and by advances against stocks.

The Central Committee may investigate the complaint made by the local shroffs that before the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks, the Bombay Presidency enjoyed the advantage of lower rates of interest due to the commercial development of the Presidency and its developed banking resources, whereas the Imperial Bank now puts up the rate of interest so as to secure uniformity with the rates prevailing in other commercially less advanced provinces.

The Imperial Bank of India should consider the suggestion that shroffs of approved standing and financial position should be given the same credit facilities as are extended to certain firms on hypothecation of goods.

With a view to bridging the gulf now separating the branches of the Imperial Bank of India from indigenous bankers, local advisory committees should be appointed at important centres where the Imperial Bank has its branches. The constitution of such committees should be such as to assure shroffs that their applications for financial accommodation would receive due consideration.

SHROFFS.

With a view to recognising, preserving and developing the indigenous system of banking and adapting it to present-day conditions so as to make it a part of the national credit system, shroffs should be linked with the central banking institution as its agents. The agency scheme should be introduced tentatively at selected places where there is no organised bank, and the shroff nominated as the agent of the central banking institution should receive funds from it to be employed by him at his own risk in making advances within sanctioned limits and subject to such general conditions as may be prescribed by the Bank. In the selection of agents a syndicate of shroffs should be given preference to a single shroff or a firm of shroffs.

No registration need be undertaken for the regulation of the business of shroffs.

There should be indigenous bankers' associations at important centres and they should be recognised by Government and the central banking institution of the country.

CHAPTER XIV.

Money-lenders need not be licensed, but there should be legal provisions for the regulation of their accounts, as suggested in Chapter XII.

Where complaints about oppression by Pathan moneylenders are common and no proceedings can be taken against them under the ordinary law, Government should take action under Section 3 of the Foreigners' Act or under some special legislation and deport such of them as are found to be a menace to society.

CHAPTER XV.

The defects brought to light by the bank failures in 1913 have emphasized the need for legal safeguards for protecting depositors as well as banks.

It is necessary to provide by law that the use of the term "bank" should be restricted to a person, firm or institution registering itself as bank and doing exclusively what is ordinarily understood as banking.

CHAPTER XVI.

The present limits of deposits to be made and the total balance that can be held by a single depositor in a post office savings bank are Rs. 750 and Rs 5,000 respectively, while the limit for the balance in a minor's account is Rs. 1,000. It is suggested that the limit in respect of the minor's account should be raised but not the ordinary limits.

Depositors should be allowed to make deposits and withdrawals by means of cheques, in selected post offices to begin with.

Accounts should be allowed to be opened in the names of two persons, payable to either or survivor, and provision should be made for the recording of nomination of the heir to whom payment is to be made in the event of the depositor's death.

Propaganda should be carried on for opening new savings bank offices, and in the experimental stage, in selected areas, officers of co-operative societies or village school-masters serving as part-time postmasters should be entrusted with the work of collecting deposits.

The system of nomination should be introduced also for postal cash certificates.

The rate of interest on postal cash certificates should be lowered so as to keep it on par with the prevailing yield on Government securities. As few changes should be made in these rates as possible.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

A part of the amount collected by the Government through post offices should be placed at the disposal of co-operative societies or advanced as 'tagavi' to individuals.

Provincial Governments should have a claim on the Central Government for cheap finance for the development of agriculture, trade and industries and for the grant of loans to public bodies such as municipalities and local boards.

Treasury bills are issued at present for longer periods than before and the rates of interest are also high. These features of the system are likely to hamper the growth of deposit banking and may, in the long run, even affect the lending operations of banks.

Public Debt Offices should be opened at Karachi and Ahmedabad. These two centres may also be authorised to issue treasury bills after acceptance of tender.

In the case of Government securities, interest coupons should be attached to the bonds and the procedure for renewing notes and issuing bonds of smaller denominations, etc., should be simplified and speeded up.

Banks may popularize investment in securities by reducing charges for safe custody and for purchase and sale, and by offering attractive terms for purchase of new loans in instalments.

CATTLE INSURANCE.

Co-operative societies and banks should explore all avenues for drawing to themselves savings of small men by attractive plans for savings deposits.

In order to attract savings deposits joint stock banks should open small branches within city limits.

Investment trusts are not a practical proposition to-day in this Province.

There is a vast field for the spread of the operations of life insurance companies in rural areas and among owners of land.

In view of the existence of a large number of local life insurance companies, the extension of the operations of postal insurance system for persons other than Government employees is not recommended.

Co-operative cattle insurance societies should not be started unless the actuarial aspects of the proposal are thoroughly investigated in a scientific manner.

Steps should be taken to secure by legislation that all non-Indian insurance companies place some initial deposit with Government and also invest a certain percentage of income from premia in India in approved Indian securities.

The extent of hoarding precious metals in this Province has been much exaggerated.

Whatever hoards may be in existence can be mobilised by introducing gold certificates as suggested by the Hilton Young Commission.

The re-introduction of the one rupee currency note is recommended.

The removal of duty on cheques has the effect of inducing trading classes and indigenous bankers to open accounts with banks, and has led to an increased use of this negotiable instrument.

Further extension of the use of cheques can be encouraged by charging a low rate of exchange on up-country cheques.

Further use of cheques could be encouraged if vernacular script was allowed to be used.

Joint stock and co-operative banks should allow moneys to be withdrawn from savings bank accounts by cheques.

Cheques should be accepted by Government in payment of land revenue.

THE IMPERIAL BANK.

The Imperial Bank of India by opening branches has been successful in raising local capital.

There is, however, a complaint that the bulk of capital so raised is not made available locally.

Local agents of the Bank should be allowed wider discretion in the grant of advances.

They should be thoroughly familiar with the language of the district and make an effort to come into touch with the commercial community of the place.

Advisory committees should be constituted as an experimental measure in a few selected branches of the Bank.

The Imperial Bank has been able to render services by offering low rates of interest and remittance facilities on cheap terms.

Very little has been done to develop local industries, but the Bank has given facilities for financing internal trade.

Even if some of the branches of the Imperial Bank do not pay, it should continue to maintain them in the general interests of the community.

The need for Indianisation of the staff in charge of such branches deserves to be emphasized.

Only in two places there are branches of the larger joint stock banks. The only banking organisations possible in small centres are urban and central co-operative banks or their branches.

The Imperial, joint stock and co-operative banks may adopt a system of having part-time branches working two or three days in a week and city branches working a few hours on pay days.

Admired by all!
Swansea,
South Wales,
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Messrs. West End Watch Co.,
Bombay.
Sirs,
I have recently returned from India and everyone has admired my West End watch, purchased from your Bombay Office a few years ago. I have promised, if possible, to obtain for my friends watches similar to mine.
Yours faithfully,
C. L---
Original letter can be seen on our files.

First and foremost, all WEST END watches possess in a high degree those essential qualities of good watches—accuracy and durability. Case design, however, receives the closest attention, and every West End movement is protected by a strong, serviceable case of latest pattern. An examination of our Free Catalogue will reveal a large variety of admirable designs at prices to suit all.

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STERLING SILVER ... ... Rs. 40
18-ct. GOLD ... ... Rs. 85
Handsome Keyless Lever Watch
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BOMBAY CALCUTTA

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71, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah.
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.
The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
The Hon. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
The Hon. Mr. A. K. M. Dehlavi.
The Hon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.
The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton.
Sir E. J. Headlam.
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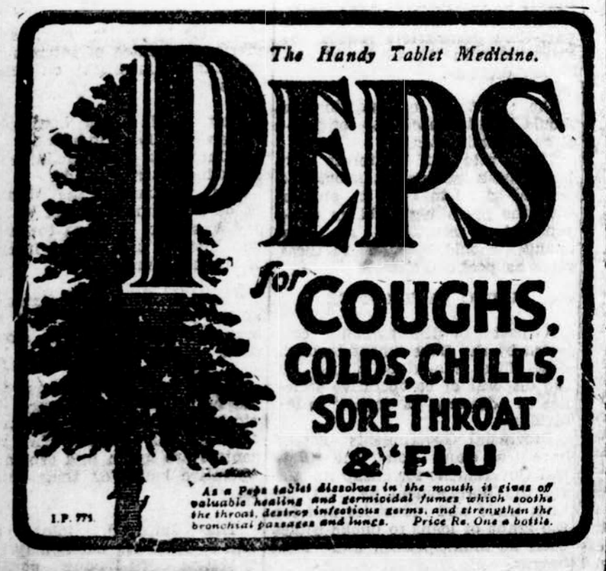
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THE "APPLE-SAUCE-CART" IN INDIA.

A Japanese View Of Indian Crisis.

Rabelais writes in "Japan Times" in mail week:—

The occurrences in England and India in regard to Indo-British relations during the past two months are an admixture of avoidable tragedy and ridiculous nonsense. In between is a series of blunders, the most Himalayan of which is the arrest of Mr. Gandhi. If I were that brilliant Irish wit, George Bernard Shaw, I would try to write a play on this situation and call it: "The Apple-Sauce-Cart."

When Mr. Gandhi threatened to launch his campaign, the Viceroy came out with the same old sundried, official platitudes, while Mr. Benn in the House of Commons, while snubbing effectively and deservedly some of the senile fire-eaters of the Opposition, preferred to rest on his past laurels—all of which amount to the promise to give India Dominion home rule—without doing anything practical to create the necessary atmosphere to make people believe that this promise was more than pie-crust. From November till March, nothing was done to improve the atmosphere that the Viceroy's declaration and that of Mr. Benn had produced, and in the meantime the ravings of the Beaverbrooks and Rothermeres, the Reginald Craddocks and the Inchcapes, proceeded unrestrained, as though these belted earls were in immediate danger of losing their coupons and gilt-edged debentures.

Benn sat on the fence and so did Irwin, and in the meantime Gandhi, who sometimes takes himself a bit too seriously, moved. He has claimed that his campaign is based on the Sermon on the Mount. Perhaps so. But, when Christ preached the Sermon on the Mount, the Jews were a weak and divided people, ground down under the heels of the Romans. No one can truly say that India is weak or in as intolerable a condition. India is far more a weak nation, and this is, it seems, beginning to seep through the thick skulls of some.

But when Gandhi gave practical application to the Sermon on the Mount, that good Puritan Christian Irwin also decided to act up to this for a while. Most people thought that this was wise—of beating non-violence at its own game. Then came the arrests of Patel and others, including Mr. Gandhi's three sons. The Government won in the competition of who should wear the Fool's Cap. Mr. Benn, Lord Russell, Lord Irwin and their official friends snatched it away from the civil resisters and jammed it on their own pates. By arresting the violaters of the salt law, the Government has played direct into the hands of these very people—powerful and very influential they are to be sure, but whose power and influence have thereby only been enormously enhanced. Then came Gandhi's arrest, the crowning blunder because it was in connection with the gathering of salt, and Mr. Gandhi won the first move of getting the other side to play on the home ground and move pawns in the pre-meditated way. In threatening repression and mobilizing the troops so hastily, the Government played its best card without any worth-while advantage. All this time, it was forgotten that towards the end of last year a good Dominion egg had been laid and that no one remembered to make arrangements to have the egg hatched. It is in danger of getting addled. One would think that it would have been far more wise and statesmanlike for the Viceroy to have issued invitations to Mr. Gandhi and those temporarily ranged against the Government, who truly represent any community, interest or political influence, to the Round Table Conference which Mr. Benn says now, will take place "happen what may." Happen what may! Statesmanship in excelsis! The Bombay sea coast scenery could have been eliminated from the public gaze, nay the world's gaze, and all eyes riveted on London, instead of on Jalalpur or Dandi, if the correct move was made. Instead of London taking the centre of the picture at this crisis in India's evolution, the miserable little fishing-village of Dandi does. What wonderful statesmanship!

Now, it looks as though the military element is getting panicky and advising the authorities to put on the "Donkey's Cap." Mind, I do not say the Government is wrong in replying to brickbats with bullets; but I do say that, reading between the lines, it looks as though every time there was recourse to firing useless provocation was given or intelligent precautions not taken. It can only be explained by a desire on the part of the gallant police to bring the struggle on to the machine-gun plane, but the Nationalists are not likely to be drawn and know the wisdom of fighting on their own ground. The pace may be forced, however, but one prefers to hope that policies of despair and panic will not prevail. The troops are in India paid by India, and maintained by India not to be used against India's legitimate aspirations. This applies to the English red-coats too.

FOREIGN CLOTH BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

How To Make It Effective.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—To stop the consumption and the importaion of foreign cloth are the two main points that will make foreign cloth boycott effective. The way to make these things is plain and clear and without any complication. To take steps to do these two things, however, without making some arrangement to clear off the existing stock of foreign cloth will be like trying to cure a deep-rooted disease by only outwardly applying an ointment without caring to root it out. The question as to how to dispose of the existing stock of foreign cloth is thus as important as it is difficult and it is at present engaging the attention of the persons concerned.

In my opinion this question can be solved in the following manner. First of all those different bodies such as (1) Congress Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, (2) Special Sub-Committee recently appointed by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, and (3) other piece-goods and other associations, that are separately making attempts in this direction should be combined together with a view to make a joint effort. In fact, to speak of Bombay City alone, a Central Joint Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee should be formed representing the Bombay mill-owners, the above different bodies and others concerned. To appoint such a central committee, a joint conference of all the Bombay merchants including those dealing mainly in foreign cloth also and the members of the Congress Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee and the mill-owners should be called. The Bombay mill-owners, themselves, in their own interests must take the greater share of the responsibility of this move. Of the piece-goods dealers in Bombay, a majority is now prepared to get rid of the foreign cloth in their stock and the above Joint F. C. B. Committee should take possession from such dealers of the stock of foreign cloth with them and give back to them in exchange the mill-made pure Swadeshi cloth and after taking from such dealer a pledge that he would hence-forward not purchase foreign cloth, the Committee should give such a dealer a board to be fixed at his shop showing that he is a certified dealer in pure Swadeshi cloth. Those who do not possess such boards should be understood to be dealing in foreign cloth and the discriminating buyer will know where to buy his requirements if he desires to buy only pure Swadeshi cloth. The stock of foreign cloth thus taken possession of should be kept at only one place in the possession of a sub-committee appointed for this purpose and this Committee should find out a buyer for this stock from other countries such as Africa etc., and should sell it even at a loss, this loss being borne by the mill-owners in consideration of the continuous future demands for their goods. There will thus remain only a few dealers in foreign cloth in Bombay and as there will be at least some customers for their goods for some time they will be able to dispose of their goods and these shops can be isolated as dealing in foreign cloth.

The Joint Central Committee should next keep a proper check by way of surprise inspection over those dealers who are certified to be dealing in pure Swadeshi cloth and thus see that no foreign cloth is dealt in.

There are some mills in Bombay and also at up-country stations which use foreign yarn for their cloth. This cloth should not be treated as pure Swadeshi and should be dealt with as foreign cloth and if necessary these mills should be boycotted until such time as they will cease to use foreign yarn.

When the above precaution is taken it will be easy to carry on propaganda to persuade the public to use Swadeshi cloth only and to see to what extent and through what sources the foreign cloth is being imported, if any, and through what channels it is being sold and it would be possible to detect and check its circulation.

As is already reported, the mill-owners should be asked not to manufacture Khadi as it will affect the manufacture of hand-spun Khadi.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

Byculla Bridge, June 9.

NO MORE UNTOUCHABILITY CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Mr. G. Y. Chitnis writes:—

While the whole country is passing through a period of travail for rebirth as a self-respecting and self-determining nation, it is necessary to assure all the component parts of the country, a position of equal rights and opportunities; if the adage be true that the progress of the whole army is measured by the progress of its weakest battalion, the place, of India as a nation will be determined in terms of the position of the so-called untouchables. They have hitherto been beasts of game for every hunter. They are, according to the General of the Salvation Army, the sheet anchor of the foreign rule in India; the recommendations of the Simon Commission for the depressed classes clearly show that the British Government is simply making use of the untouchables to retain their hold upon India and they have not the slightest desire to do anything for them; we who call ourselves the so-called upper classes of the Hindu society have to bestir ourselves in time and recognise the rights and claims of millions of our brethren who are at present receiving treatment against which even the sub-human creation would revolt; to devise ways and means of the immediate removal of untouchability and thus to help our suppressed brethren to take active part in the national struggle for freedom which is becoming intenser every day, it is proposed to hold a conference in the Prarthana Samaj Hall on the 5th and 6th of July; among other things the conference will help in creating a centre for training those of our women social workers who have begun of late to take active interest in the cause of the depressed classes; the conference will also appeal to the untouchables to reject 'in toto' the so called recommendations of the Simon Commission. It is hoped that every patriot will give a helping hand to this conference which must be made a great success. Delegate's fee is annas 8 only and the Reception Committee Re. 1 only. All communications should be made to the Hon. Secretary, No More Untouchability Conference, Prarthana Samaj, Bombay 4.

"STIFFENNING THE BOYCOTT."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 18th instant a suggestion has been made to the Congress with regard to chemicals. The suggestion is indeed splendid, though I do not know why it has been confined to chemicals only. There is no mistaking the Swadeshi spirit now, and it is not unlikely for some unprincipled busisessmen to sell foreign articles as Indian. Nor is it unusual to find an anxious purchaser looking with suspicion at the articles said to be Indian make. The anxiety on the part of both is, perhaps, natural. The one looks to the side of money, the other to the side of the country. The result is, even purely Swadeshi articles are affected and their production discouraged. There must surely be a way out, and the following suggests itself to me.

As example can be taken of the mill industry and the plight it is said to be in, for which of course, owners are themselves to blame. So also, there are numerous other industries, which ought to be at their best, if only their owners organise them on pure Swadeshi lines. It is also imperative, in order to ward off suspicion, that this be done in conjunction with the Congress, who on being satisfied as to the genuineness of the products, should certify same. Thus, every manufacturer anxious to be in public favour, must apply to the Congress for recognition. The Congress on their part should have a department of their own for this purpose, the full expenses of which should be borne by the manufacturers, say at a fixed rate. Its functions should be not only to issue certificates, but also to pay surprise visits to the places of manufacture and now and again test the products and the different articles used for same. Arrangements may then be made to have lists inserted in prominent newspapers, cost to be borne by the manufacturers. Even shops can profitably take advantage of this department. And, when all is said and done, departmental trade journals can also be arranged under Congress guidance giving particulars of all manufactures, shops etc., recognised by them and such other news.

No doubt, all this is easier said than done, but I earnestly hope the Congress will give this their serious consideration. The advantages are innumerable. The buyers on the one hand need no more have any suspicions and will buy only articles certified by Congress. The producers and sellers on the other hand, knowing the public spirit, will be only too glad to avail themselves of this opportunity. An impetus will thus have been given to Swadeshi industries. Such of those as still linger behind will soon find themselves in hot water, and shall have to yield. Thus, the most effective boycott will have been accomplished.—Yours etc.,

Matunga, June 19. S. A. B.

STUDENTS AND SWADESHI

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Leaving aside the question of boycotting schools and colleges, students can help the present Swadeshi movement by strictly purchasing Swadeshi stationery. Almost every school or college has its own co-operative stores. The students—shareholders as they are—should see that no foreign goods are kept for sale in the society. We can get Swadeshi paper, pen, pencils, holders, fountain pen and ink. It is much for the students, if they purchase Swadeshi stationery and pure Indian cloth.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. P.

Bombay, June 21.

The Favourite

The idol of the whole family. Cheery, jocular, generous to everybody. But just occasionally he smokes a little too much, stays out a little too late, dines or sups not wisely but too well. In the morning, a headache .... "seedy" .... "fogged out." No need to worry! There is always

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BAN ON BANKS

"It May Lead To Run & Ruin"

NOT THE WAY TO PEACE

Businessmen Perturbed : Congressmen Jubilant.

The order of the District Magistrate of Lahore ordering the local banks not to pay money to "Punjab War Council" and other auxiliary Congress organisations which have been declared illegal is the topic of comment in commercial circles. There is a certain amount of surprise at the attempt of the authorities to bring even public utilitarian institutions like the banks within the orbit of Section 144. The manager of a premier bank in the city remarked that this was the first time in the annals of Indian banking that this Section was used taking daring liberties with the legitimate transaction of business. The banks had to face similar executive fiats but not under Section 144. A prominent bank official remarked that his bank was forced to disregard a Magistrate's order after consultation with their legal advisers. The manager of a local bank which has branches in the Punjab seems to have received no communication whatsoever regarding the issue of the ban. He does not want to commit himself to any course of action before consulting his attorneys.

"WAR ON BANKS."

Apart from banking circles, businessmen in general are much agitated over the issue of this ban. Interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative a prominent businessman said "The Government has declared war on banks. The Magistrate's order amounts to declaration of Martial Law, as only in emergency of war such drastic measures are resorted to."

NOT THE WAY TO PEACE.

Another businessman said that he was not at all surprised at this order. He said "Lathi and repression have failed to kill the movement. The officials have always been trying to find out who is who in suppling the sinews of war to the Satyagraha movement. They have failed in the search miserably and they now hope to starve out their opponents by cutting off the supplies. Any thing may be fair in war, but this is not the way to peace."

ON THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA.

There is a strong opinion in business circles, that this order may prove suicidal to business interests. The Bank managers are as it were on the horns of a dilemma and their position is not enviable. If they disregard the law, 'they will come within its grip. If they obey it and refuse to pay, then the Congress organisations which have powerful backing in the country may declare a public boycott of such banks which may perhaps lead to run and ruin. The present atmosphere is already surcharged with high tension and it is time the authorities eased the situation instead of complicating it.

NOT PLAYING THE GAME.

A prominent Punjabi businessman when interviewed said "There is not much in the order; but there is more behind it. The authorities know that the Congress and other bodies which have been declared illegal would have already drawn all their moneys from the banks, anticipating this fiat. If the magistrate had issued this order simultaneously with the order declaring the associations illegal, I can understand it. Now, there is no purpose in the order, as all the moneys would have been withdrawn by this time. The only idea of the authorities seems to be to coerce businessman for their support to the movement and make them catspaw in the merry game of law and order. In this, the Government is not playing the game.

CONGRESS CIRCLES JUBILANT.

There is a certain amount of jubillation in Congress Circles. "The Government is playing our game and for us" said one of them. "The Viceroy inaugurated the anti-intimidation ordinance on the plea of terrorism and social boycott of village officials alleged to have been practised by Satyagrahis in Gujarat and other places. Having learnt the efficacy of our weapons the authorities are using them against us. They penalise the satyagrahis, prosecute those who give them food and shelter and intimidate the villagers who extend to them hospitality. Now the Lahore Magistrate has ordered the banks not to pay the "War Council" and other Congress Organisations the moneys due to them. If this is not social boycott, I do not know what else it is. The Government seems to have forgotten that they cannot kill the movement by social boycott unless they have popular backing behind them. It is our game and we alone can play it successfully." Another Congressmen laconically remarked "The Government cannot catch Bombay Congress Committee napping. We are ever on the alert and our moneys are always safe because they are with the people."

ABSOLUTELY MISCONCEIVED.

—:o:—

Mr. K. S. R. Iyer On Lahore Magistrates' Order.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Lahore Magistrate's ban on banks, Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer said:—

The District Magistrate's powers are limited to the maintenance of law and order. His order on all Banks in Lahore is absolutely misconceived. No bank will be justified in withholding payment under this order to its constituents, when the account has to be operated. The only authority who can restrain the bank from paying money, is a properly constituted Civil Court, on a proper application made for the purpose until the moneys are attached in this manner, a constituent has every right to operate on his account and the bank cannot take shelter under the order of the District Magistrate.

In so far as the money with the bank has not been confiscated to Government by an executive fiat, the order for bidding payment to constituents has no effect. The Government can, if it so chooses, confiscate or commandeer all the money to the credit of the War Council. But no ban of the kind issued by the District Magistrate can have effect on either the constituent or the bank.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Result Of B. Hy. Examination.

The following candidates have passed the B. H. Y. Examination:—

WHOLE EXAMINATION:
Manual Sequeira.
F. M. Daruwala.
PART I:
S. D. Sahasrabudhe.
K. V. Thosar.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday. The total amount offered was Rs. 2,21,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-10-0 and above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 26,25,000. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 5-7-11.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 25th June to 1st July were Rs. 1,66,-25,000. Intermediate three months Treasury Bills will be issued from Thursday July 3rd to July Monday July 7 at Rs. 98-11-0 per cent.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday July 8. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday July 11. Other conditions are as usual.

ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—One of the Fathers of the St. Xavier's High School has adopted a threatening attitude towards all boys who think of taking the least part in the present boycott movement. He has threatened all the boys who remain absent even for one day, to use his own power and to see them served right in their examinations.

It is really a matter of regret that this teacher should display such a spirit of intolerance and proper deliberation.

I am told that the members of the Society of Jesus wish to remain neutral in this struggle. Well, let them remain neutral! But why force all their students, under pain of dismissal or failure, into neutrality? Why infuse into them the spirit of cowardice!—Yours, etc.

"AN OBSERVER.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AND NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have a proposal in the June agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to put our National Flag over the Municipal Building.

The national feeling is highly stirred up and the citizens of Bombay have a very keen desire to see our National Flag flying over the municipal building.

To see that the proposal is successfully carried out, I have personally seen most of the Corporators and have insisted upon them the public voice.

I have been asked to withdraw the proposal by many of the Corporators, who call themselves politicians and patriots and who have also openly protested against the Simon Report.

I regret to find that most of the title-holder corporators, who form a considerable number of the House, are not with us, but on the contrary against us.

To keep up the pride of the National Flag, many a sons and daughter of Mother India has fallen a victim to assaults, and many of them are at present within the iron-barns suffering imprisonments. The whole nation believes that pride and respect of India rests in pride and respect of the National Flag. The rise and fall of a country depends upon the rise and fall of her national flag. It is for this that the National Flag is to be ever "up" and its pride always preserved. It is really a pity, that many of the Corporators though aware of the strong feeling of the public, are going to vote against.

The European votes are undoubtedly against us, but besides this great pains are being taken by the opposite party to throw out the proposal. In such a state as this, I doubt the passing of my proposal.

In such a case, I suggest the following effective measures to be tried by the public and the voters:—

(1) The voters should meet their representatives and ask them to be present at the hall regularly till the proposal is discussed and vote for it.

(2) The voters should themselves be present at the Corporation Hall at the time when the proposal is put before the House for discussion.

(3) The voters should pass resolutions recommending the proposal and send these resolutions to the Municipal Secretary.

4. The lady-volnteers from "The Desh Sevika Sangh" should be requested to be present there at the time the resolution comes up for discussion.

and 5 The Congress volunteers too should be present there in large numbers. Many of my colleagues on the Corporation too are of the opinion that, if the above mentioned measures are successfully taken, they will have a very great influence upon the House and we will not find it much difficulty in successfully carrying out the proposal.

The proposal is expected before the House on Thursday July 3 between 3 p. m. and 5 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

The Boycott Week begins from to-day and the extensive propaganda of the National Flag is one of the chief items of it. If we successfully carry out the proposed and fly the national flag over the top of the Municipal Building, we will be greatly instrumental in giving a strong push to the movement.

I hope the public will listen to my appeal and assemble at the Corporation in large numbers.—Yours, etc.,

SHIVDAS CHAMPSY.
Bombay, July 1.

TWO MONTHS' R. I. FOR LADS OF 16.

—:o:—

(THROUGH KARNATAK CONGRESS COMMITTEE.)

BELGAUM, July 2.

Messrs. Vasant Yalgi, Venktesh Kamat, Mahadevappa Angolkar were convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for cutting one shindi tree near Belgaum Fort, all being only sixteen years of age. Gajanan Yalgi a boy of eleven years was discharged. Picketing continues to-day. Two have been arrested so far.

150,000 WORKERS OBSERVE HARTAL.

—:o:—

Students Boycott Schools.

One lakh and fifty thousand mill-workers of Bombay declared hartal on Wednesday, as a protest against the arrest and conviction of Pandit Motilal Nehru. Several thousands of workers joined a procession which marched from Parel to the Congress House in the morning.

School boys and Collegians again took a holiday and participated in "Boycott Week" demonstrations.

All the markets in the City were closed.

Congress volunteers collected more boycott pledges. The Boycott Committee reports, that more than one lakh of people have already signed the Swadeshi pledge.

Five lorries carrying Swadeshi propagandists paraded the streets shouting slogans of "Boycott British Goods."

WORKERS PROCESSION PARADES BOMBAY STREETS.

Red Flag Demonstration At Congress House.

Another demonstration of Bombay workers increasing interest in and identification with Congress activities was shown on Wednesday when a procession of several thousand marched from Parel to Azad Maidan. The procession was headed by volunteers carrying "Red" banness and "Hammer and Sickle" badges and G. K. Union volunteers were much in prominence. All along

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE'S
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
TO-DAY'S TWO SHOWS
AT
THE BLAVATSKY LODGE,
CHOWPATTY.
6 P. M. AND 7-30 P. M.
COME ONE, COME ALL.

the route the workers raised usual slogans like "Inquilab Zindabad", "Hindustan Zindabad" and "Long Live Workers Free India".

The processionists when they reached the Azad Maidan were addressed by several workers on the role the workers should play in the National struggle for liberation.

After the meeting was over the workers again formed into a procession and marched along Girgaum Road, Lamington Road to Congress House and then returned back to Parel at about 9 p.m. when they dispersed.

MANAGEMENT YIELD TO WORKERS.

—:o:—

Khahan Makanji Mill Closed.

(From A Correspondent.)

On Wednesday morning, a crowd of several thousand Mill-workers assembled in front of the Khatau Makanji Mills, Byculla, desiring the Mills to be closed down to observe hartal.

Mr. N. B. Parulekar of the Swadeshi Kamgar Union, interviewed the Manager, Mr. Daulatjada, who was willing to yield to his workers will. The workers were consulted and were found willing to go out, so the whistle was blown and the Mills were colsed.

HALAI'S CABLE TO BENN AND WILSON.

—:o:—

Mr. W. T. Halai, dictator of the Mahajan Association, has sent the following cables to Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for India and to Sir Leslie Wilson, the ex-Governor of Bombay:—

Mr. Benn,
Secretary, India,
Westminster, London.

"Your decision not visiting India at this juncture most unfortunate for Britain."

Sir Leslie Wilson,
Wokingham.

"Remind Benn personal bird-eye-view to-day worth more than perusal of thousand dispatches, postponing visit means want of Crewe Montagu statesmanship."

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY.

—:o:—

There will be a public meeting of the Indian Christians including the Protestants and Roman Catholics of Bombay and Suburbs to inaugurate the Nationalist Christain Party at Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpaty, on Saturday the 5th July 1930 at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. Terence Guido, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law will preside.

Amongst the speakers will be:—Miss Ida Dickinson, Mrs. Felicitas Banyan, Miss Tilak, Mrs. Fernandes, Miss Hyacinthe Mendoza, Messrs. Pinto, Maleiu, Terence Nunes, Kuriyappan, Charles Mascanenhas, Jos Bennie, Joachim Silva and Dr. Patrao.

GENEROUS DONATIONS TO CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

Among those who visited the Congress Free Hospital on Wednesday were Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Mr. Mohamadbhai, J. M. Rawji and Mr. Jehangir Wachagandhi, editor of the "Sanj Vartman."

Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy in his remark says: "I have been very much struck with the orderliness and cleanliness of the Wards. This humanitarian work carried on in this institution deserves every encouragement and support."

GENEROUS DONATIONS.

After returning from the Hospital Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy intimated to the authorities of the Hospital by a letter that the trustees of the N M. Wadia Charity Trust have decided to donate a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Hospital.

Mr. Mohamadbhai J. M. Rawji, an influential Khoja leader who has donated a sum of Rs. 501, says in his remarks: "I was greatly touched with all that I saw in the Congress Hospital and one can have nothing but the highest admiration for the heroic manner in which so many patriots have been cheerfully bearing their sufferings.

Among the donations given on Wednesday are the following:—N. M. Wadia Charities Trust Rs. 10,000; Mr. Mohamadbhai M. Rawji Rs. 501; Jalam Lakda Merchants and Commission Agents' Association Rs. 2,001; Desai Sahi Sutar Caste Fund Rs. 349; Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai Rs. 200; Shrimati Pushpawati Pitamber Mehta Rs. 200; Ghatkopar Agra Road Grain Merchants Rs. 161-4; Mr. H. Dikshit Rs. 151; Mr. Mavji Sunderji Rs. 100.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

—:o:—

One Frenchman In Semi-Final.

America is likely to dominate the championships at Wimbledon this year. With the surprising defeat of the Singles' Champion, Cochet by the promising, American player Allison, this event looks a good thing for the "vitiran" Tilden. There will be no stopping Mrs. Helen Wills Moody in the Ladies' Singles where he opponent in the final is likely to be the Californian Miss Ryan.

The following are the results of Monday's play:—

Boratra and Boussus (France) beat Crawford and Moon (Australia) 2—6, 6—2, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4.

Tilden and Timmer beat Bell and Mangin (U. S. A.) 7—5, 8—6, 6—2.

Doeg and Lott (U. S. A.) beat Hopwood and Willard (Australia) 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 6—8, 8—6.

In the quarter finals Allison and Van Rya (U. S. A.—holders) beat Austin and Oliff (England) 6—2, 5—7, 7—5, 7—5.

In the Mixed Doubles Ingram and Mrs. Bouverie (England) beat Spence and Miss B. Ruthall 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Ryan and Mrs. Wills Moody beat Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Lycett 6—2, 6—0, in the Women's Doubles.

Miss Feltham and Miss Helley beat Mrs. Haylock and Mrs. Dix 4—6, 7—5, 10—8.

In the Women's Singles Mrs. Wills Moody beat Miss P. Mudford (England) 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Ryan beat Miss B. Nuthall 6—2, 2—6, 6—0.

Madame Mathien (France) beat Miss Joan Ridley (England), 6—2, 6—1.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 21st ultimo arrived at Port Said at 12-30 a. m. on the 1st instant and left there at 6 a. m. the same day.

CITIZENS!
Support Indian Industries.
AND
SWARAJ IS OURS.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

"THE SWASTIK LEAGUE."

There will be an inspection parade of the Swastik League Volunteer Corps to-day (Thursday) at Gowalia Tank Maidan. All volunteers of the League are required to be present in proper uniform punctually at 6-30 a. m.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI IN VILLE PARLE.

(THROUGH BOMBAY SUBURBAN SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE.)

A public meeting will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 7-30 a. m. in the Ville Parle Satyagraha Camp when Sirdar Vallabhbhai will speak.

CALL TO DESH SEVIKAS.

All Desh Sevikas picketing cloth shops are requested to be present at the Congress House at 2-0 p. m. to-day.

Sevikas picketing liquor and toddy shops are requested to be present at the Congress House at 4-0 p. m.

COLLEGE STUDENTS' PROCESSION.

To-day (Thursday) the local College boys and girls will go round the city in a big procession in support of the Boycott Week.

The procession will start at 4-0 p. m. from the Azad Maidan (Esplanade.)

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

(THROUGH B. P. C. C.)

There will be a meeting of the Hindustani Seva Dal Board on Friday the 4th inst., at 5 p. m. (S. T.) in Captain's Cabin, Congress House.

GENERAL RALLY.

There will be a rally of all the Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers on Friday the 4th inst., at 6 p. m. (S. T.) in the Congress House when Dr. Hardiker will meet all the volunteers and give instructions for future work.

COLLEGE STUDENTS' PROCESSION.

—:o:—

This afternoon (Thursday) at 4 p. m. students belonging to various local colleges will start in procession from the Gowalia Tank Maidan, to visit different thoroughfares in the city, in support of the Boycott Week Campaign. The procession will end at Chowpatty sands, where a public meeting of all the students of Bombay will be held to support Swadeshi. As the procession will start at 4 p. m. sharp, all students are requested to meet on the Gowalia Tank Maidan at 3-30 p. m.

FLAG DAY.

The Boycott Week Committee has decided that to-morrow (Friday) will be the Flag Day of Bombay in support of the Boycott Movement in the city. A large number of volunteers including 300 women will go round the city during the day to sell the National Flag and Boycott stamps to citizens of Bombay.

The Boycott Week Committee has also made arrangements for the sale of the Flags and Boycott Stamps at different Congress centres.

PAN MERCHANTS' HARTAL.

Consequent to the arrest and sentence of Pandit Motilal Nehru, complete hartal was observed by the Lokamanya Pan Bazaar, Girgaon, Bombay.

A meeting of the Betel leaf Merchants was held at 4-30 p. m. on 1-7-1930 and resolutions were passed to contribute the sum of Rs. 1001/- each to the Congress and Congress Hospital, out of the Funds of the Association.

LAW STUDENTS' HARTAL.

As a protest against the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru, a hartal was observed by the students of Government Law College, Bombay on Tuesday. A meeting was held to congratulate Panditji and his colleague.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 2.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 2-7-30 Colaba Point 0.23", Fort 0.25", J. J. Hospital 0.47".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 28.21", Fort 29.10", J. J. Hospital 27.35".

Total for the corresponding period of 1928 Colaba Point 28.72, Fort 33.08", J. J. Hospital 27.80".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 27.48", Fort 34.28", J. J. Hospital 27.35".

LAHORE CASE ORDINANCE

Validity To Be tested In A Court Of Law.

LAHORE, July 2.

An extraordinary general meeting of the High Court Bar Association discussed the sub-Committee's report, regarding the Ordinance passed in connection with the Special Tribunal, appointed to try the Lahore Conspiracy case, that the Ordinance in question is inexpedient, and "ultra vires."

The Association further appointed a sub-Committee to take immediate steps to test its validity.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

VICEROY'S NEW ORDINANCE.

SIMLA, July 2.

The Viceroy has promulgated unauthorised News Sheets and Newspapers Ordinance, 1930, being Ordinance No. 7 of 1930.

Explaining the reasons Lord Irwin says: Since the issue of the Press Ordinance organised attempts have been made to defeat its provisions and continue the mischievous activities against which it was directed by the issue of bulletins and news sheets produced by cyclostyle and other simple processes. These publications are devoted without disguise to the promotion of sedition, dissemination of false and malicious news and instigation of public to defiance of law. Experience has shown that the remedies at present available against publication of these bulletins and news sheets are only partial and it has not been found possible to check effectively their output. This can only be done by taking power to forfeit copies of such news sheets and newspapers which have not complied with provisions of the Press Ordinance and also forfeit machines other than declared presses on which they are produced.

I have accordingly felt it my duty to promulgate an Ordinance which will enable more effective and speedy control to be exercised over these matters The Ordinance will not affect in any way the press or the newspaper which conforms to the provisions of the Press Ordinance and the Press and Legislation of Books Act of 1867. Nor does it impose any fresh restriction.

It includes a simple procedure whereby those who desire to publish news sheets of a unobjectionable character may obtain the requisite authority. The Ordinance is a measure of emergency and will lapse when the Press Ordinance ceases to be in force.—A. P.

—:o:—

WOMAN GIVEN 6 MONTHS' R. I.

MADURA, July 2.

The Subdivisional Magistrate to-day sentenced two Congress workers including a lady to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of inciting the police to disaffection.—A. P.

NAUJAWAN SABHA SECRETARY JAILED.

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 2.

Mr. Ganpatrai, the secretary for Bengal of the All-India Naujawan Bharat Sabha, was to-day sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 for sedition. He will be a "C" class prisoner.

Mr. M. K. A. Khan, General Secretary, Railway Union, was arrested to-day under section 107 Cr. P. C.

Mr. Kaldeeprai Sahgal has been arrested under section 17 of the Crminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

New York, July 2.

Previous Closing Rate	13.37
To-day's Opening Rate	13.30
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	13.39
Difference	plus .02

Broach Expectations Rs. 201 and Rs. 232.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 2.

Previous Closing Rate	6.94
To-day's Opening Rate	6.99
Difference	plus .05
To-day's Closing Rate	6.06
Difference	plus .02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, July 2.

Silver Ready	15 10 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	15 8 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of market:—India sold.
To-day Silver Market was closed.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1930.

EXIT RIGHT ATMOSPHERE

—:o:—

Addressing on July 1 a largely attended meeting of M.P.'s of all parties Mr. Srinivasa Sastri said: "If the authorities failed to get the right atmosphere to permit of the Conference being held, they would have only made things worse by the Declaration." Little did Mr. Sastri know that on that very day the "authorities" had arrested Pandit Motilal Nehru and declared the Congress Working Committee illegal, shewing thereby that they had absolutely no intention of getting the "right atmosphere". Indeed, by taking this new offensive at a time when Pandit Motilal was offering them peace they actually dispelled the little of the "right atmosphere" that had begun to pervade the country. Their subsequent attitude is a further proof of their unwillingness to come to terms with the Congress, in other words to "get the right atmosphere." For, according to a special cable to the "Evening News," "the Government of India is holding strongly that the importance of the Conference consists in being free to discuss all relevant material and has decided not to submit any definite proposals of its own." It may be an improvement on the situation in so far as it may mean that the Government of India have given up the Simon scheme—although it is difficult to understand what Mr. Haig is going to the Conference for, if Government are not submitting any definite proposals of their own.

But if Government's proposal that the Conference should be free to discuss all relevant materials implies the rejection of the Simon Scheme as the basis of discussions, it also clearly means the definite rejection of the National demand that the object of the Conference should be unequivocally defined as the devising of a constitution granting India the "substance of Independence." The new drive against the Congress followed by this latest "definition" of the objects of the Round Table Conference cannot but lead to the conclusion that Government, as we have pointed out before, do not mean business. In these circumstances, the only course open to Indians who stand for the freedom of the country is to boycott the Conference.

Our local Liberal contemporary, the "Indian Daily Mail," we notice, advises the Congress to be patient "even under apparent provocation." "Congress," it says, 'must act with greatest circumspection and with a full realisation of the terrible responsibility attaching to every action it may feel caled upon to take." The Congress realises its "terrible responsibility," but unfortunately the initiative of "every action" rests, as it has always rested, with Government. The Congress cannot help Government and it will be betraying its "terrible responsibility" if it did not realise, in the words of the new Congress President, that "Government were in no mood for conciliation" nor were they prepared to concede the National demand. But what about the Liberals? Do they realise their responsibility? Will our contemporary warn them of the dangers of inaction? Is it not time for Liberals who have condemned the policy of victory first and conciliation afterwards, who have acknowledged the Congress to be the only body that can deliver the goods on behalf of India and who have supported the National Demand as postulated by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru, to say publicly that unless the Viceregal Declaration concedes India's demands they will refuse to join the Conference and to be a party to the betrayal of India's cause? A "terrible responsibility" attaches to them. We wonder if they will realise it—in their own interests. Our contemporary asks the Congress to justify itself and the cause for which it stands in the eyes of the world. Will it plead with the Liberals to justify themselves in the eyes of their Motherland?

FUTILE TACTICS.

—:o:—

A Lahore Magistrate has issued instructions to the banks in the Province not to make payments for two months on account of deposits they hold on behalf of Punjab Congress Committee and Naujawan Sabha. We do not know what legal authority he has for encroaching thus upon creditor's rights but he should realise that these are futile tactics in crushing the National movement by seeking to starve it financialy. The Congress will never lack funds. The purse of every patriotic Indian, in other words, the pockets of the vast majority of Indians, are the banks of the Congress and these banks will make payment at any time calls are made upon them. Whenever the Congress organisation is in financial difficulty, it has but to say so and funds pour in as can be witnessed in the successful appeal the Congress Hospital in Bombay made for funds. Let the bureaucracy understand once for all that no branch of the Congress activity will suffer from lack of financial support. But the Government of the Punjab evidently ignore another vital point. Their new move will impair the credit of the banks with the average client and runs will be made upon them. Is it the intention of Punjab officialdom to cause injury to economic stability in the Province?

THE TWO VOICES.

—:o:—

It will be recalled that on the eve of the Dharasana salt 'raid' by the Satyagrahis, the Government of Bombay declared in a communique that the salt works at that place were private property. The question was taken up by Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhary at the meeting of the Pubic Accounts Committee of the Legislative Assembly and Mr. Hardy replied on behalf of the Government of India that when he stated in his memorandum that the Dharasana salt works were "Government property", he was making a "correct" statement. Here are the two voices of authority. Which one is the public to believe? Will the Government of Bombay kindly explain? Are we to understand that what the Central Government regard as State property is private property in the eyes of the local Government, in this case?

BRITAIN'S BARGAIN WITH IRAQ.

—:o:—

Having realised at last the futility of governing Iraq under a Mandate and being forced to take into account the repeated protests of the British tax-payer that already more than eleven million sterling of British money was spent on securing Britain's position as Iraq's mandatory and he did not know how much more will be asked of him, the MacDonald Government have made a gesture to the Iraquis. Iraq is declared independent in the proposed Anglo-Iraq Treaty, but it appears only for twenty-five years. The Iraquis will be glad that their country is admitted to the membership of the League of Nations but they have to support, although at Britain's expenses, three air bases, and for five years British troops will still remain at Baghdad and Mosul. Is this freedom for Iraq or a warning to the Iraquis that for twenty-five years Britain will watch how far they can succeed in remaining good boys?

THE EUROPEAN ATTITUDE

—:o:—

The letter addressed to the Government of India regarding "discriminatory legislation" by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon is an illuminating commentary on the oft-repeated declaration of certain leaders of the European business community in this country that they view with sympathy the Indian demand for genuine Home Rule. A system of self-government in which the country will be prevented from deciding its own economic future will be valueless to India, but the tenor of the letter to Government by the Associated Chambers of Commerce shows that the one thing they are anxious about, the one idea to which they propose to hold tenaciously, is the preservation of the European monopolist interest in the economic exploitation of India. The letter criticizes the statement recently issued by the Federation of Indian Chambers regarding India's unfettered right to promote Swadeshi and help indigenous industry and repeats the old abuse of Mr. Haji's modest measure to reserve coastal trade to Indian shipping concerns. The assurance in the letter that European business interests in India are "not unsympathetic to Indian economic aspirations" is, in the circumstances, valueless. When will foreign vested interests in India grasp the essential fact that a free India will, like other countries that enjoy freedom, make every effort to put her indigenous industry on a sound footing and prevent monopolist exploitation by foreigners, although she will be ready to safeguard every reasonable trading right which merchants from one country doing business in another normally enjoy?

FIRING AT GURDWARA SISGANJ.

—:o:—

We are not surprised that the deputation of Sikh noblemen and retired military officers led by the Maharaja of Patiala to the Viceroy in connection with the firing at Gurdwara Sisganj in Delhi should return disappointed at the reply of Lord Irwin. The Committee appointed by the Sikhs of the Punjab to inquire into the incidents had made definite and serious allegations against police officials and has demanded the dismissal of the officers concerned. The fact that the Inquiry Committee had had a full and frank discussion with the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Deputy Commissioner and the Senior Superintendent of Police, invests its conclusions with an importance that should not have been ignored. It is useless for the Viceroy to defend the authorities of Delhi merely on the ground that no complaints were lodged although the Chief Commissioner of Delhi had invited them. Nor is it any use asserting: "Firing was inevitable. Otherwise the Senior Police Superintendent and party would have been murdered. The officers were not punished because none had been proved to be guilty of misconduct." It is exactly these facts that have been questioned by responsible Sikhs in their report of Inquiry. The officers may be innocent but they cannot be exonerated by mere assertions in the face of positive allegations. What was wanted and what is still wanted is an independent Inquiry. The case for it has been further strengthened by the Government grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Gurdwara.

PUNCTUATIONS

—:o:—

(BY ?)

According to His Acting Excellency the Hon. Mr. J. D. Sifton of Bihar and Orissa, "the people of the province have so far escaped from the most serious form of anarchy which had marked its progress elsewhere."

* * * * *

Now I wonder. Isn't it a sly hit at his brother-satraps of other provinces? But boys will be boys and I hope the elder brothers will forgive this Benjamin of the family for his impertinent joke.

* * * * *

But, this apart, I believe his suggestion for supplementary grants for police and propaganda must be welcomed by the tax-payers. To be forearmed is to be forewarned against anarchy. And no arms are more effective than lathis and leaflets—the one for the head, the other for the brain—the spots which as you know anarchy considers most strategically vulnerable.

* * * * *

"We are surprised to learn that the Punjab Government has issued orders to the District Magistrates not to accept Government securities at their face-value in payment of the sums of money demanded from printers and publishers of newspapers or keepers of presses, etc."—"The Tribune."

* * * * *

I feel I ought to reassure my confrere. There is no suggestion in these orders of Government repudiating their financial obligations in partial imitation of the devils in Russia. Nor is there any suggestion of vindictive feelings against newspapers and presses on whom, nevertheless, may the curse of the Almighty descend.

* * * * *

What is intended is that these knights of the security service should not occupy themselves too much with the facial beauty of gilt-edged securities when they ought to be busy registering the rise and fall of brass-edged securities.

* * * * *

"Government's main objective now should be to secure the right atmosphere for the Conference. It simply does not exist to-day."—Anglo-India.

Nothing is easier provided Anglo-India ceases to exist.

* * * * *

Sardar Vallabhbhai proposes to stay in Bombay till Friday. Now I wonder where he proposes to stay on and from Saturday. Will it be Yerowda, Nasik or Sabarmati?

* * * *

I regret that for certain unavoidable reasons I have to postpone my lecture on the "Exposition of Revolution". In the meantime students will do well to study the definition of "revolution" especially in relation to India in the materials will be found in journals, leading Anglo-In[illegible]

SYMBOL OF HIGHER THOUGHT, SIMPLER LIFE.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF KHADDAR.

(By Prof. J. B. DURKAL, M.A.)

Khaddar is not merely an article of cloth, it is the symbol of a faith. It was several years ago that this new symbolism was started and it has penetrated deep into the national mind today. All the implications of the khaddar were hardly understood in the beginning and are hardly appreciated even now, and yet the movement is growing strong from day to day.

As in all faiths there are in the cult of khaddar the worshippers of the spirit and the idolaters of the article. It will ever be so in all faiths. Then again there are those who adore the soul and those who are enamoured of the form and colour. Some value it as a means, some as an idea, some as an ideal. Its value lies in all these but most, I think in the idea. Plato spoke of the 'ideas' of things which are perfect and eternal. It is such an idea of khaddar that is carrying all before it like a whirlwind.

IMPLICATIONS OF KHADDAR.

Khaddar means strength, solidity, economy; it means less of mechanism and machines; it means independence, freedom, personality; it means a a protest against philosophy of luxuries and the sophistry of industrialism it means the reassertion of the principle of simplicity in things of the body and the saving of human energy for the nobler and higher aspirations of the soul. It is these implications or suggestions behind the idea of khaddar that have made it a living gospel in India. It is the ancient civilization and the hereditary culture of India that have made her immediately and subtly responsive to the new gospel.

VALUE IN FREE COUNTRIES.

To say that khaddar is a political remedy against a foreign domination is to say but half the truth; nay only a small part of the truth. To say that it is a remedy for industrial revival is also to see but one side of the shield. Khaddar can be a sane gospel even for a free nation for it would release the energies of a country like Germany or United States from mechanical money-grabbing pursuits to those for the realizaion of the greater aspirations of the human heart. Even the great Russian, Leo Tolstoy, asked men, not long ago, to reduce the denominator of life rather than increase its numerator. If khaddar did not express the message sufficiently, its great Indian preacher has written out the great message in the hieroglyphics of his dress.

THE ANTIDOTE.

Khaddar does not compete with the new industries, it rises above them. It is not a method of industrialism, it is an antidote to it. Incidentally khaddar has been a fashion but really it is a protest against fashions. It connotes an ideal of simplicity of life and it cannot thrive where that ideal does not count. Khaddar means plain living and plain living is perhaps a preliminary condition to high thinking. The businessman wants a motor car and he does not mind much as to the ways how he can get it. A luxurious England wants its annual millions for luxuries and it cannot see the injustice of keeping three hundred millions of people in political bondage. It was perhaps in consideration of the looseness of principles which the attainment of riches usually connotes that the Bible put the odds for a camel entering the hole of a needle as higher than those for a man of riches to enter Heaven.

Then again, khaddar stands as a symbol of the method of supplying human needs; it stands for homecrafts; it suggests simple homely mechanism as distinguished from the gigantic mill machinery of modern days, which not only makes man dependent on machines but mars his individuality. The new industrial system tends to make a mechanic of man at the sacrifice of his personality,—the economic considerations of unequal distribution and needless over-production apart. Khaddar stands thus as a protest against that vision of life which Bottomly derides saying "Your vision is machines for making machines."

IRRELEVANT PROTEST.

Some people tell us that the preaching of khaddar is not economically sound. The remark is correct as well as incorrect. All economic considerations and doctrines presuppose a certain background of ideas. If we want luxuries, if we want industrialism, if we want strife and competition, if we want Capitalism with all its corresponding evils if we are prepared to countenance that state of society which Tolstoy has exposed in one of his novels in the words "I am after his pocket and he is after mine", then indeed khaddar is economically unsound but if men want contentment, simplicity, harmony, peace, life and light, the economics of khaddar cannot be beaten. Swadeshi is one thing, khaddar is another. Swadeshi connotes the considerations of one's country—one's motherland. Khaddar connotes a wider and a greater ideal which is related to the fundamental aspirations of the human heart for a life more in consonance with nature and with man's higher destiny.

OLLA PODRIDA.

MR. BENN'S DICTUM.

(By NOVALIS.)

The refusal by all decent people in India to have anything to do with the Simon Commission Report recalls an incident that happened in Bombay long ago, but has been now forgotten. The celebrated libel case brought by a high priest or Maharaj of the Vallabhachari sect against Kursondas Mulji was being heard. James Anstey, counsel for the defendant, was entering the Court and the Maharaj, resplendent in silk, hastily drew in his clothes lest he should be touched by the "Mlecha". As Anstey was passing, fluttering his gown and swinging his arms the Maharaj shrank into his chair and said, "Please do not touch me". Anstey stared at him as one stares at a stayr and blurted out, "Faugh! I wouldn't touch you with a pair of tongs!".

* * * * *

Sir John Simon is acting as his own chanticleer and crowing over his Report. He has faced his critics with the poser that if the recommendations of his Commission are opposed where is an alternative scheme? This will be the trump card at the Round Table Conference. The Conference will have a short session and will not devise a scheme. It may do a little tinkering but that will be about all. Some of those who boycotted the Simon Commission may be found at the Conference but they will accomplish no more than the Central Simon Committee of which Sir Sankaran Nair was Chairman.

* * * * *

This Committee deserves all it has got. The Legislative Assembly passed a resolution refusing to elect a Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission. In disobedience to the mandate of the Assembly certain members of that body and of the Council of State agreed to serve on the Committee and they have had their reward by being brushed aside as being of no consequence. The only man deserving of some sympathy is Raja Nawab Ali Khan, who is a good man and who allowed himself to be persuaded to join the Committee by Sir Malcolm Hailey. He says the only people who have benefitted are the security services and the Congressmen. Sir Sankaran Nair and his colleagues have been hoist with their own petard while the Report of the Simon Commission has brought a strong accession of strength to the Congress.

* * * * *

The case that was put against the Simon Commission is much stronger to-day against the Round Table Conference. Unless the object of the Conference is clearly stated it must be treated just as the Simon Commission and the Simon Report have been treated. There will be men found to go to the Conference just as men were found to join the Central Committee. They will represent a lower type. They will go and talk just as they talk here on payment of their professional fees. They may be titled nobodies or ex-members of Executive Councils. To the country they count as nothing as to the Government they count as nothing except for being paraded as the "better mind of India." The struggle will go on as usual.

* * * * *

The case of the Indian States is different. At the Round Table

(Continued on page 11.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

In Their Own Interest!

According to an Associated Press message from Ootacamund the order of the District Magistrate banning the Gandhi cap in Guntur "was issued more in the interest of Gandhi cap wearers, as it was represented to the Magistrate that they were assaulted by those objecting to the cap." The order itself was bright enough but the explanation is easily unparalleled in its astounding brilliance. For, the administrative geniuses otherwise, "official circles" at the head quarters of the Madras Government, have discovered a new theory of Statal obligations as regards crime and punishment. They would go to the root of the trouble, the first cause as it were. They would fight predatory instincts in society by confiscating property which provokes those instincts; incidentally they would thereby save the owners physical injuries —minor or fatal—which might otherwise be inflicted by thieves and robbers. Heads of police stations would be required to keep a register not of bad characters but of men with a criminal notoriety for goodness likely to incite others to bad deeds at their expense. And, of course, these good men would be called upon to execute bonds or perhaps go to jail "in their own interest."

The Monotony Broken.

Instances need not be multiplied. It is sufficiently pleasant to know that at long last the monotony of old administrative principles is going to be broken. In this connection, we wonder what the reactions of the Government of India would be specially as regards the Ordinances and the like. Perhaps it would be too much to ask them that so long as they associate violence and other crimes with Satyagraha they should not deal with it by the present repressive measures but rather by means of a new Ordinance surrendering the salt depots, prohibiting the import of British goods and closing Government Secretariats—including the Madras one. Be that as it may; we cannot help admiring the success that has attended the direct method of those—how many and who were they?—who "assaulted" with immunity the Gandhi cap wearers because they objected to the cap. Nor must we fail to congratulate the "official circles" in Madras who have scored such an easy victory over the redoubtable Magistrate of Guntur in the competition for the "Fool's cap" and the defence of "Law and Order". Law and Order! Ye gods!!

The "Buy British Goods" Commission.

It was announced in the Commons by Mr. Gillett, Parliamentary Secretary, Overseas Trade Department, that the MacDonald Government proposed sending out an Economic Mission to the East. The interpellations which he was put up to answer regarding British trade overseas were a clear indication of the concern of British manufacturers over the growing decline in British exports to Asia. Sir Nicholas Grattan-Doyle suggested a counter-agitation in view of "the steps being taken to injure British trade in India". Will it be the duty of the proposed Economic Mission to the East to function as a "Buy British Goods" Commission and tour India advertising British goods and explaining to an unwilling people the great desirability of being unpatriotic enough to patronize British goods? One can be certain about the colossal failure of the Economic Mission.

The Usual Cant.

Lord Inchcape who has constituted himself the chief spokesman of British vested interests in India elaborates in a Press statement his views on the present political unrest in India. His lordship is concerned over the fact that exception was taken in India to some previous effusions by him in the hospitable columns of the 'Daily Mail". He had warned the Government of India in his contribution to that journal that they were running the danger of 'being regarded as the laughing stock of the world" unless they really governed. After noticing the potent effect of the Indian boycott, Lord Inchcape now talks about the necessity of "sympathy, understanding forbearance and a good deal of patient indulgence" on the part of the self-imposed Trustees of Britain towards India. But he wishes the labours of the Simon Seven "to be crowned with success" and his cant about sympathy will be met by Indians with the contempt it deserves.

"LIVING FORCE THAT CANNOT BE IGNORED."

"Trade In Condition Of Complete Paralysis."

"THROW PRESTIGE AND PREJUDICE OVERBOARD: REPRESSION NO REMEDY."

SOLITARY DELHI EUROPEAN SYMPATHETICALLY SURVEYS SITUATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, June 30.

The political situation in the country has been engaging the serious attention of the business community in Delhi and while Indian merchantile opinion has been urging a bold policy of conciliation, European community in Delhi has been advocating firmer measures. A leading businessman told your representative that India could not achieve full responsible Government for the next hundred years and only remedy for the present impasse was declaration of martial law throughout India in order "to shut up the Congress shop" an expression of this opinion coming it does on the eve of arrests of Motilal and declaration of Congress Working Committee as unlawful association by Government of United Provinces shows European commercial opinion still rules the country inspite of the fact that the headquarters of Government of India have been shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.

J. C. ROBERTS' SPEECH.

A different note, however, was struck by the Piecegoods Association which is a body composed of European and Indian importers of foreign goods. The Association at their annual general meeting with Mr. J. C. Roberts in the chair adopted their annual report which besides detailing other activities of the association for a year referred to present political situation in country. It said "since beginning of April things have been moving rather fast. Commencing from the enactment of the Cotton Tariff Bill on the statute book.. Changes brought about by the present budget were considered by the association as injurious to foreign piecegoods trade specially in view of acutely depressed state of trade. All representation made by association to Government to postpone fresh taxation till the situation got normal proved abortive. Government's stubborness in the matter so much curaged some of the non-official members of the Assembly that they resigned their seats and plunged headlong into the movement for boycott of foreign goods. This gave fresh impetus to the boycott movement which has been since gaining strength from day to day.

MASS MOVEMENT—AMAZING RAPIDITY AND RESULTS.

It has swept the country with an intensity and vigour never before witnessed, in the shape of a mass movement spreading from one end of India to the other with amazing rapidity and surprising results. Just at the moment it is a living force that cannot be ignored in any way and has affected trade tremendously. Coupled with this is Gandhi's movement of civil disobedience which has gained strength and volume as no similar movement has ever done in living memory. Government has tried to meet this unprecedented insurgence of nationalism with corresponding repression. Civil disobedience movement is a tremendous strategic gesture demonstrating the strength of national feeling in the country. But it also carries a tremendous risk which has in it a great possibility of immediate harm to the country. The effect of the movement coupled with the policy of repression pursued by Government are to-day beginning to be relised on every side. Hardly any sphere of life has been left untouched but in nothing perhaps its effects are being so acutely felt as in the economic sphere.. General dislocation of ordinary economic activities of people has been caused resulting in feeling of unsettled nervousness in commercial circles. This feeling has been accentuated by excesses perpetrated by police at various places. This makes it impossible to hope for reasonably early return to normal conditions. Trade and commerce to-day are in a condition of complete paralysis and it seems impossible at the moment to say how long these conditions will last.

COMPLETE TRADE DISLOCATION.

The boycott of foreign goods is an important item of the present movement. Picketing of foreign cloth shops was resorted to in Delhi at time when no such move was made anywhere else in country. Thus sales of the Delhi market were completely stopped when the selling season was supposed to be at its height. This dislocated the whole trade completely and resulted in a resolution by Hindustani Mercantile Association cancelling all their indents. Subsequently picketing was resorted to all over India and pledges were extracted from dealers not to buy any more foreign cloth. In view of the delicate situation, the Association sent cablegrams all round to foreign dealers urging them not to ship any more goods without consultation with buyers. Unfortunately some of the foreign commercial bodies failed to appreciate the spirit underlying the cablegrams and insisted on sanctity of contracts being observed. The sanctity of contracts was a matter over which there could be no two opinions but at present a situation had unfortunately arisen in the country where it impossible for merchants to honour their commitments inspite of best will, intention and even determination to do so. Circulation of money had been restricted very much. On the other hand, dealers have been unable to recover their outstandings from buyers and have not been able to clear their heavy stocks which were quite unsaleable. The result is a complete deadlock and absence of liquid capital in the market.

SANCTITY OF CONTRACTS—BLIND INSISTENCE IMPOSSIBLE.

"The Association fully realise that the matter of cancellation is a difficult and requires very careful and sympathetic handling from both sides. But the present is a movement when without blindly insisting on observance of sanctity of contracts, false pride, erroneous notions of prestige and prejudice must be thrown overboard and replaced by mutual sympathy, good understanding and co-operation as these would prove in the long run invaluable assets". The Association is gratified that some of shippers and manufacturers have agreed to cancel all existing contracts. Their action has been greatly appreciated by parties on this side and the spirit of accommodation would surely be reciprocated when conditions change and present crisis is over. On the other hand, insistence on making shipments and forcing them on unwilling markets would lead to very serious financial crisis not only in India but also in other countries financing shipments. Proceeding, the report said the latest move of those responsible for direction of the Gandhi movement was to stop all sales of existing stocks of foreign cloth in order to bring about a deadlock and to make people incapable of importing any fresh lots They have to very large extent already succeeded in their efforts. At most of the consuming centres dealers have locked-up their present stock under seals of Congress. With this situation in the country it was wonder how long the state of affairs could be tolerated.

THAT BUREAUCRATIC MILITARISM.

"We have in India at present" Mr. Roberts proceeded, "most depressing and sorry spectacle of two forces ranged against each other in attitude of utter defiance. On the one hand there is country-wide uprising of nationalism determined to have its own way no matter what the cost and sacrifice. On the other hand we have a system of bureaucractic militarism bent upon asserting its authority and prestige and equally determined to suppress the popular movement. So long as this trial of strength lasts, deadlock is bound to remain. The strife has reached a stage where were repression and force can offer no remedy. Both belligerent forces at war should cry halt to the present reign of lawlessness. It is high time that authorities should adopt a bold conciliatory policy to cope with movement as the greatest danger of the present policy lies in fact that it is creating atmosphere favourable to reception of extreme doctrines which contain within them germs of economic chaos which will ruin trade and industry of India."

BRITAIN TO PAY.

BAGHDAD, July 1.

It is announced that in future Britain will pay the total cost of High Commissioner's staff in Baghdad. In the past, the cost was shared equally by Britain and Iraq.—Reuter.

SHOUTING NATIONAL SLOGANS.

—:o:—

Accused Discharged.

BOMBAY, 2nd July.

Mr. Jayantilal Ranchoddas Anklesaria, a clerk in the firm of Nagindchand and Manekial, who was arrested on Tuesday afternoon at Hornby Road, while shouting "Boycott British Goods" was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, along with twelve Congress Volunteer, but was arTuesday afternoon. Anklesaria pleaded "not guilty" and told the Magistrate that he was not a Congress Volunteers, but was arrested while shouting national slogans. The Magistrate acquitted him.

The other twelve volunteers (1) Ismail Ibrahim; (2) Luxmon Sakharam; (3) Shankerlal Ganeshial; (4) Govind Motiram; (5) Dattaram Rajaram; (6) Abdulrehman; (7) C. Raman Naidu; (8) Krishna Ramachandra; (9) Ramchandra Narayen. (10) Shankar Ramchandra; (11) Syed Ibrahim Syed Mohmed, and (12) Sarvotam Vasudeo, were then charged with picketing in the Fort area and convicted. Nos. 2, 5 and 8 in view of their youth were sentenced to four months' Simple imprisonment while others were sentenced to four months' Rigorous Imprisonment.

A school boy of the "Wanar Sena" was arrested and brought to the Esplanade Police Station for disorderly behaviour, but Inspector Naden sent him away as he was too young to be placed before a Magistrate.

The picketing in the Fort area continued as usual and 12 volunteers were arrested by 2 p.m.

27 ARRESTED.

The Whiteaway Laidlaw Co.'s management again sent an S. O. S. to the police in the afternoon as an unwieldy crowd had collected near their premises who made passage for their customers to the shop impossible. Superintendent Homes immediately went to the spot with a few officers and a posse of Indian constables, remained for some time near the premises and occasionally chased the people who congregated near the premises.

The total arrest of the pickets during the day was 27 while 27 were convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment including the batch of twelve in the morning.

24 Picketers Arrested.

—:o:—

List of Volunteers arrested in Fort for foreign cloth picketing yesterday:—

1 D. R. Patil, 2 Raichand Jasraj Gandhi, 3 N. G. Navle, 4 Laxman Devu, 5 Raval Harilal Madhavji, 6 Sheik Abdul Ismail, 7 Gotilal Ismail, 8 Yeshwant Babu, 9 Pundlic Ramchandra (was beaten severely by a Sergeant after being removed to the Police van), 10 Allauddin Jivaji, 11 Sheshadri Sharma, 12 Rambhaoo Gangaram, 13 Kantilal Chhaganlal, 14 Tukaram Kashiram, 15 Ramchandra Shafrao Manjrekar, 16 Laxmidas Dayabhai Thakkar, 17 Keshao Bhaco, 18 Sakaram Mukunda Kesarkar, 19 Rama Laxman, 20 Ranchhod Nagji, 21 Maruti Tukaram, 22 Desraj Sharma, 23 Shivlal Kalyanji, 24 Gopal Mahadeo.

WEDNESDAY'S PATIENTS.

In all 13 persons, eight adults and five children were treated on Wednesday in the Congress Hospital. They had all received injuries on account of severe caning by police sergeants at different places in the city. In no case the injuries were serious and all of them were allowed to go home.

Liquor Shops Picketing.

—:o:—

The Congress volunteers continued the picketing of toddy shops in the city and other liquor shops in Parel and Dadar on Wednesday as usual.

BOUND FOR VISAPUR JAIL.

—:o:—

70 Satyagrahi Prisonees Transferred From Worli.

About 70 persons from Worli Prison were taken on Wednesday night to Byculla Station and made to entrain Madras Mail. It is believed that these Satyagrahi prisoners are transferred to Visapur jail. Strong police guards were stationed at Byculla Station and along the road from Worli to the station. When the prisoners reached the Station they were taken charge of by District Police. People on the station gave rousing cheers to these Satyagrahi prisoners.

STARVING CONGRESS BODIES.

—:o:—

Government's New Tactics.

BANKS ORDERED TO WITHOLD PAYMENT.

LAHORE, July 2.

An order under section 144 has been served by the District Magistrate of Lahore on all Banks forbidding payment of any money to the representatives of Six Punjab Associations, namely the Punjab "War Council, Nawjuwan Bharat Sabhas, and their Subsidiary bodies, which have been declared as unlawful organisations.

The order is to be in force for two months.

Giving reasons for the promulgation of the orders the Magistrate remarks that it has been brought to his notice that these Associations deposited money with some banks which was being utilised to carry on propaganda to the Satyagraha (Cum) C-ivil Disobedience movement in the Province which was in the present in a disturb condition of the country was likely to lead to a further disturbance of the public tranquility.

BOLPUR CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

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President And Secretary Arrested.

SANTINIKATAN, July 2.

The Office of the Bolpur Congress Committee was raided yesterday, and the President and Secretary were arrested. Simultaneous searches and arrests were made at Bahiri and Raipur Congress and the office-bearers were arrested.

A procession of 15,000 people escorted the arrested leaders to the jail. Complete hartal was observed by the people. The local merchants have pledged themselves not to sell foreign cloth for a period of three months.—Free Press.

Students' To-Day's Slogan.

EVERY STUDENT A BOYCOTT STUDENT, EVERY STUDENT A CONGRESS STUDENT.

"NOT MEETING WITH MOSLEM DEMANDS.

—:o:—

Dr. Suhrawardy On Simon Report.

CALCUTTA, July 2.

A dozen prominent Muslim leaders, headed by the Nawab of Dacca, Dr. Abdulla Surhawardy and Fazlul Haque, in a statement on the Simon Report strongly criticised the same as not having met Moslem demands regarding adequate representation and minority communities.—Free Press.

DELHI CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

Futile Quest For "Bulletins"

DELHI, July 2.

The police searched the offices of the Congress and Naujawan Bharat Sabha this morning. It is understood that they wanted to seize copies of the Bulletin exhorting villagers not to pay taxes. Nothing incriminating was found and no arrests have been made.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S BOYCOTT ACTIVITIES.

The third day of the Boycott Week was observed by the Boycott Committee with greater vigour than on the first two days.

Sardar Vallabhbhai, the Acting Congress President's arrival in the city gave a further impetus to the movement.

HANDBILLS.

No sooner the Acting Congress President's procession terminated at the Congress House, parties of volunteers started with boycott handbills in different languages and paraded through the different localities of the city distributing the handbills and shouting boycott slogans.

SWADESHI PLEDGES.

Small parties of volunteers went from house to house preaching the gospel of Boycott and Swadeshi and persuading people to sign the boycott pledge. In all above a thousand volunteers were engaged in this work and they succeeded in persuading about 25,000 persons more to sign the pledge.

FOREST SATYAGRAHIS CONVICTED AT ALIBAG.

(From A Correspondent.)

PANVEL, July 2.

Sjt. Upadhyaya, Kolaba District Officer for Forest Satyagraha was arrested to-day at Alibag and tried at Panvel under Section 117 Penal Code and Section 26 of Forest Act and convicted for six months' rigorous imprisonment and 100 Rs. fine or in default one and half months more. He was taken in a large procession from the Police Lock-up to Motor Stand.

"NATION MUST REFUSE TO BE SUPPRESSED"

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(Continued from page 1.)

Jai" was all that they shouted, and marched onwards.

PARSI GREETINGS.

The Parsi residents of New Charni Road came out on balconies and greeted the Sardar with clapping which the latter acknowledged by a winning smile. Proceeding further the processionists met with more public response.

In the exuberance of their spirit many people parted with their foreign caps and hats and the volunteers collected quite a large pile which was later burnt at the Congress House. The procession passed along Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum Back Road, and reached C. P. Tank after an hour's slow march.

Here the Gujerati ladies had prepared a floral reception to the Sardar. From balconies they showered flower petals and threw garlands. The procession then entered into Thakurdwar where the Deccanis accorded the Sardar a warm welcome. When the procession reached the Opera House the Sardar's car was literally loaded with flowers and garlands.

BROTHERS GREET ONE ANOTHER.

A pretty scene enthused the processionists when they reached the Raval Building on Lamington Road. Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, the ex-Speaker appeared on the balcony on the second floor of the building, to greet his brother the Congress President. The two brothers smiled at each other and the processionists loudly cheered them.

The processions reached the Congress House after two and a half hours march. Here the Sardar was welcomed in the traditional Indian style by Mrs. Perin Captain, President of the B. P. C. C. and other women. He was garlanded with handspun yarn and saffron was smeared on his forehead. Then the women one by one garlanded him in the accompaniment of songs.

Among those who had come to pay him tribute was an enthusiastic old lady of 80.

To a representative of the "Chronicle," the Sardar said: I have had a most tender welcome. I passed the night in the train without a wink of sleep as on every station I was awakened by crowds of people.

The Sardar intends to stay in Bombay till Friday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Reply To Address.

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

"I am witnessing the fifteen years service of the peasants bearing fruit" said Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, replying to an address presented to him this evening by those officers of Ahmedabad District, who have resigned. "I knew fifteen years ago how to achieve the salvation of the peasants and I am constantly striving for that end". Each one of the demands put forward by Mahatma Gandhi, added the Sardar, was for the emancipation of peasants.

When the leaders of India were in jail they should not help the Government by serving as village headmen. The time would come when even women of good families would go to jail and then their children would be ashamed of them, if they served the Government. They would be called upon to serve as village headmen when a Government of the peasants was established. They should not depend upon the speaker, who did not like to remain outside jail, and who might be arrested anytime.—A. P.

BEHAVE LIKE REAL SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

Vallabhbhai's Message To Worli Prisoners.

Accompanied by his daughter Miss Maniben, Mr. and Mrs. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel paid a visit to the Worli Satyagraha Prisoners' Jail on Wednesday evening.

He spent about half an hour in going round all the five chawls in which Satyagrahi prisoners are detained. The party was greeted by the prisoners who came out of their rooms and gathered in the compound.

From behind the bars they had a talk with him. Some of them explained to him the grievances they had about the jail arrangements. Formerly they had some complaint about the food they were getting, but recently things had been put right.

BAD FOOD.

The Sirdar also tested the chapatis and vegetables provided to the prisoners which were offered to him by one of the prisoners. The prisoners complained that the jail authorities have not yet given them any clothes and that they had been using their own clothes so far. They are given only one blanket each, which they use for spreading on the ground, but they had nothing to cover themselves at night which they badly required in these rainy days.

THEY WANT WORK.

They also said that no work was given to them. Even the pickets arrested in recent days who have all been awarded rigorous imprisonment have been given no work.

When the prisoners requested the Sardar to give them his message he said that as Satyagrahi prisoners, they required no message from him.

FOLLOW DISCIPLINE.

He would, however, advise them to follow the jail discipline and to act as prisoners. If they did this it would be their greatest service to the country and would strengthen the cause for which they were suffering.

SARDAR TO ADDRESS BOMBAY WOMEN.

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Under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. and the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of ladies will be held at Kanbai's Wadi, (Near Hira Baug) Kandawadi, Girgaum at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 3rd July 1930, when Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, Actg. President of Indian National Congress, will address the meeting.

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SARDAR'S BOMBAY ACTIVITIES.

—:o:—

Sardar Vallabhbhai, the Acting Congress President who arrived in the city on Wednesday morning had a very busy day.

After the procession terminated he went to his residence, where he rested for a few hours.

In the afternoon he saw a number of pressmen and granted them interviews. Later in the afternoon he visited the Congress Free Hospital and from there went to visit the Worli Satyagrahi prisoners' jail.

He will stay in the city till Saturday evening. He is expected to address a mammoth meeting on Saturday.

WHEN HOSPITALITY IS A CRIME

MADRAS, July 1.

Y. Ranganayakalu, an influential merchant of Chirala (Andhra Desa), was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for harbouring Satyagrahis.—Free Press.

TRUTH ABOUT DHARASANA DEPOT.

Who Owns It?

GOVERNMENT'S TWO VOICES.

SIMLA, July 1.

The Public Accounts Committee had a comparatively brief sitting when Mr. G. S. Hardy, Member gave evidence for the Central Board of Revenue.

Discussing the accounts of the Salt Department Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry drew attention to the sentence in the memorandum supplied by the Central Board of Revenue, wherein it was mentioned that Dharasana and Charvada salt depots in Bombay Presidency were Government Depots. He reminded Mr. Hardy that when Mr. Gandhi was about to raid Dharasana factory, the Government of Bombay issued a "communique" stating that it was private property and asked which statement was correct.

Mr. Hardy: "I want notice. I must look up and let you know but I think it is certainly a Government Depot."

Sir George Schuster: I don't know whether the Public Accounts Committee is concerned with the Bombay Government's statement but I think we should look into it.

Mr. Hardy: "I still think our statement in this memorandum is correct".—A. P.

Bombay Government's Communique.

—:o:—

The Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, issued the following "communique" in April last.

"The salt in the Dharasana Chharwada Salt Works is not the property of the Government, but of the salt manufacturers whose interest must be prejudicially affected by any attempt to remove salt from the salt works except in the manner contemplated by law."

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOLD AND SILVER BARS.

Decision Of Bullion Exchange

The following resolutions were passed in a joint meeting of the Board and Merchants' Committee on the 27th ultimo:—

No member of the Exchange shall order out silver from London or Britain Bank gold bars (Lagdi) and shall not sell the same either as ready or forward.

Any member who may have silver bars other than those from America or H. M. Mint in India should get them marked with Bullion Exchange stamp, till Vad 12 of Shravan 1986 (21-8-1930). No bar will be stamped after Vad 12 of Shravan 1986, but if an invoice is shown before Vad 12 of Shravan of silver imported before Vad 12 of Shravan, the bars will be stamped even afterwards.

VALLABHBHAI PRAISES CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

Voluntary Suffering And Service, He Says.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by his daughter Miss Manibben visited the Congress Free Hospital on Wednesday afternoon at 4.30 p.m.

He was taken to the different wards of the Hospital by Dr. Sathye, Mr. Manilal Mohanlal, Mr. Jamnadas Baxi and Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan.

MUCH PLEASED.

He was much pleased with the arrangements and expressed his great satisfaction at them.

He spent about an hour in going round the different wards and talking to some of the patients.

Before leaving he and the other members of his party were garlanded by Seth Mohanlal Hemchand.

VOLUNTARY SUFFERING.

Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram have made the following remark in the register of the Hospital.

"Here we see the combination of voluntary sufferings for a noble cause and voluntary service for an equally noble cause. This is something which the Congress can well be proud of. It has excited sympathy and admiration from all quarters without any distinction. The organisers fully deserve it."

PICKETERS BEATEN.

—:o:—

(THROUGH CONGRESS COMMITTEE.)

KARANJA July 2.

There was picketing of toddy shop here on 30th and 1st. Some hooligans beat Congress President, Secretary and nine volunteers and two visitors. Two volunteers were beaten so severly that they had to be detained in hospital. Volunteers were bleeding profusely for nearly twelve hours. People are perfectly non-violent in face of grave provocation. Congress people are determined to continue picketing under all risks. Messrs. Gole Biyani and Deshpande as also Mrs. Pramilabai Oke and Subhadrabai Joshi of Akola are here.

Sholapur Unofficial Inquiry.

—:o:—

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

POONA, July 2.

Arrangements of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee in connection with the Sholapur Enquiry are now complete. The following gentlemen have agreed to serve as members on the Enquiry Committee:—

COMMITTEE.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai. Advocate, Bombay, (Chairman); Mr. Husein B. Tyabji, Retired Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay; Mr. A. N. Surve, Advocate, Bombay, (M. L. C.); one prominent member of the Deccan Sabha; Mr. C. M. Saptarshi, Advocate, Ahmednagar, and Mr. S. S. Deo, Advocate, Dhulia.

The Committee may begin its work some time after it is ascertained whether the Government are going to appoint a Committee of their own constituted so as to become acceptable to the public in the interest of a fair and independent enquiry. It is expected that this information will be elicited through interpellations in the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council and discussion on motions relating to the Sholapur Martial Law.—A. P.

At Last—

A TONIC LAXATIVE

WHICH TONES AS IT CLEANSES

MEDICAL authority and actual experience prove that regular dosing with old-fashioned salts produces a 'lowering' effect accompanied by temporary enervation and weakness.

At last this fault has been overcome. By combining the laxative and refreshing properties of an effervescing 'salt' with the invigorating elements of the famous Tonic Phosferine, a real *Tonic* 'health' salt has been evolved, which contains no sugar, and is quite free from the enervating defects of those earlier laxatives.

Phosferine Health Salt perfectly supplies the everyday need for a *Tonic* Laxative which Modern Life and habits make a necessity; its crisp, clean stimulating flavour puts you at once into that bright alert mood to enjoy your breakfast.

This invigorating Health Salt coaxes your digestion into working with the smoothness Nature intended; and after thoroughly cleansing the system of impurities and waste, just at the required moment they build up vitality and tone.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH

Phosferine HEALTH SALT

Tones as it Cleanses

This unique preparation is made and guaranteed by the proprietors of Phosferine

From all leading Chemists and Druggists.

PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) LIMITED, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

AGENTS: HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., LIMITED, Post Box 2229, CALCUTTA

It's Film on Teeth

that makes them lustreless, "off color"

You must remove it

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now — a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-18-30

THROAT & CHEST TROUBLE

FOR relieving dust throat, laryngitis, dry tickling coughs and other trouble in the throat or bronchials, these Peps breatheable tablets are simply wonderful.

Stripped of their protective silver wrapper and dissolved in the mouth, Peps give off valuable soothing, healing, and germicidal fumes which are breathed direct into the lungs.

Carry a few Peps in your pocket. Take them whenever you feel the least discomfort in throat or chest and to ward off colds, and chills.

PEPS

THE NOVEL BREATHE-ABLE TABLETS.

All medicine dealers sell Peps at One Rupee a bottle. I.P. 839.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

Unfavourable Weather And Short Covering.

POSSIBILITIES OF 13 AND 17 MILLION CROP.

Bombay, July 2.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady. Absence of rain over Central Belt, Texas and Arkansas induced short covering and prices after fluctuating within a range of 23 points, closed at about the highest level at a net rise of 12 to 9 points. The New Orleans market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 13 points. The Liverpool market opened easy at a decline of 3 points and after irregular small price swings closed at a decline of 1 to 4 points. Spot sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

WHAT WILL BE THE SIZE OF THE CROP?

The following interesting possibilities regarding the growing American cotton crop as stated in the Weekly market review of Messrs. Langley and Co. will be found helpful to both Bulls and Bears:—

PRESENT SITUATION OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Affected adversely by weakness on Wall Street, the cotton market began the week with a decline but later recovered on a broadening interest following less favourable weather reports. The better tone survived even the publication of week end statistics showing the deficit in world's spinners' takings relative to last year increased over the week by a lac of bales and now amounting to 2,179,000 bales. This falling away in spinners' takings, in spite of the fact that it is to some extent accounted for by the Farm Board's operations forcing nears to a premium nevertheless points to a world's consumption for the current season of only 13½ million bales, leaving a carry-over of somethin just under six millions. Of this carry-over however, the Co-operatives look like taking 1¼ to 1½ million bales, the almost exact excess of the probable carry over this year compared to last year. The fact that this cotton is still in existence and will sooner or later return to the market can only be accepted in conjunction with the fact that an advance of at least three cents is necessary to bring prices to a point where its release is probable. In this connection the recent signing of the very controversial Tariff Bill is not without significance. America is an agricutural country and only to a lesser degree an industrial country. The Tariff Bill having given protection to Industry, is it likely that the major consideration of agriculture will be neglected? We think not. Having protected Industry it seems to us to be only reasonable to conclude that not only will suppout not be withdrawn from agriculture but on the contrary it will be extended and, in our opinion, unless there is an appreciable improvement in prices before crop movement begins the Farm Board will take an active interest in the October contract.

PROSPECTS OF THE CROP.

Concerning acreage we reprint below an extract from the latest mail letter received from our Liverpool Agents:—

"At present the general acreage idea is for about 45 millions which on a yield of 155, the same as last year, would result in a crop of just over 14.15.

"It seems reasonable to assume that the yield will be somewhere between 131 and 167 lbs. per acre. If 131 is the figure the crop would be 12.36; if 167 the crop would be 15.77. Of course, it is not impossible that the yield may be 124 or 183, taking the low and the high of the last few years. Nevertheless we do not think it is reasonable to expect either of these figures; the likely yield looks to us somewhere between 150 and 160 which means that the crop would be between 13½ and 14½ millions."

So much for the academic consideration of a crop which is in the very early stages of production, and which is just entering the period which on the law of averages and experience brings deterioration just as surely as June usually results in improvement. There is, as yet, very slight indication of unfavourable conditions but, when they are reported and confirmed, world short interests may find a serious shortage of contracts at anything like present levels.

INDIAN COTTON UNDER TRUE VALUE

In the local market Bengals have been selling around 135, Oomras around 150 and Broach about 200 and yet there seem to be more sellers than buyers. Indian cotton is available at prices relative to American which are very appreciably below its true value and although there has been an improvement in export demand general confidence must be restored before any real improvement can be consolidated.

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PRIVATE CABLES—

N. Y. October Highest 13.38 lowest 13.15

N. Y. December Highest 13.51 (at about the close) lowest 13.30 (at the opening).

Liverpool:—

"No rains yet Central Belt, Texas, Arkansas".

Reuter:—

"Market is steady, favourable weather being counterbalanced by covering by shorts and trade buying."

CROP ESTIMATE.

Messrs. J. W. Jay and Co. estimate condition 72.5 per cent.

NEW YORK COTTON.

London, July 1.

October	13.37	plus 12
December	13.51	plus 09
January	13.56	plus 10
Middling Spot.	13.65	plus 10

NEW YORK NEW CONTRACTS.

Oct.	13.09	plus 11
Dec.	13.24	plus 09
Jan.	13.32	plus 11
March.	13.51	plus 08
May.	13.71	—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

London, July 1.

July	13.13	plus 04
October	13.11	plus 13
Middling Spot.	12.85	plus 09

New York. 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	Unquoted
October	13.16
October (New Contract)	12.89
New York, 11.45 a.m.	
July	13.40
October	13.20
October, (New Contract)	12.92

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 1.

	Opening	Closing
July	7.09	7.13 —01
August		7.04 —01
September		6.99 —04
October	6.93	6.94 —04
November		6.94 —04
December		6.93 —04
January	6.97	6.98 —04
February		7.01 —04
March		7.06 —04
April		7.09 —04
May	7.12	7.13 —04
June		7.15 —04
July		7.17 —04
Middling Spot.		7.50 —03

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 1.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 1.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.10
Scinde, Fine	4.35
Scinde, Superfine	4.60
Bengal, Good	3.85
Bengal, Fully Good	4.10
Bengal Fine	4.35
Oomra, Good	4.10
Oomra, Fully Good	4.40
Oomra, Fine	4.70
Broach, Fully Good	5.05
Broach, Fine	5.30
Broach, Superfine	5.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 1.

July	11.36
November	11.31
December	11.42
January	11.42
March	11.54
May	11.64
Sakellis F. G. F. Spot.	12.20

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, July 2

Although most of the markets are closed to-day, our cotton market remained open to-day for one hour for forward business. The market opened at Rs. 200 for Broach J-A delivery and declined to Rs. 198. At this level there was some covering which rallied prices and closed as under:—

Broach J-A 200/4
Broach A-M 230/12
Oomra July 152/8
Oomra D-J 136
Bengal July 136
Bengal D-J 164
Broach A-M Highest 231
Broach A-M Lowest 228

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 1.

Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7 Quality, Spot	8-1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 1.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£ 16-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£104-2/2
National Bank of India	£ 42-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£ 90-1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c.	£ 78-1/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£ 99-7/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£ 46-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£ 52
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£ 61
Consols 2 1/2 p.c.	£ 55
War Loan 5 p.c.	£103-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£ 94-3/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 1.

Demand Bills	485.84

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 1.

SILVER—MARKET IS DULL.

Spot	15-11/16
Forward	15-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 1.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4.5.0 —5/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	To-day's Rate.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	1-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans	2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	2-3/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	2-5/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	3-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 1.

T. T. London on Berlin	20.39
T. T. London on Amsterdam	12.08-7/8
T. T. London on Brussels	34.82
T. T. London on Madrid	42.90
T. T. London on Milan	92 78
T. T. London on Berne	25.07
T. T. London on Paris	123.62
T. T. London on Prague	163.85

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, July 1.

Rozario Santa Fe per 62 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 34/6 July/Aug. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 62 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 34/- July/Aug. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 36/9 Afloat Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, 34/9 Aug/Sept. Paid.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, July 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.

C and F Calcutta, July/Sept. per cwt. 8/3

Oct/Dec. 8/3

C and F Bombay, July/Sept. 8/4

C and F Karachi, July/Sept. 8/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 1.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b. Spot. 6-1/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 1.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, £5.12.6, June/July Quoted.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton, £ 14.2.6 July/August Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £ 14 0.0 July/August Hamburg Sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton, £17.6.3 July/August Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C.i.f. ton, £15.15.0 July/August Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton, £13.1.3 July/August Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed. Oil Naked, London, cwt 36/10-1/2 July/August Sellers.

Linseed, Oil Naked, London, cwt 35/2-1/2 Sept./Dec. Sellers.

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MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, July 2.

B. C. RATE:
T. T. 1/5 25/32.
B. C. RATE:
D. D. 1/5 13/16.
LONDON BANKS:
Selling TT 1/5 13/16 July.
Selling D. D. 1/5 27/32
Selling TT 1-5 25-32 Aug.-Dec.
Buying T. T. 1/5 7/8.
Buying D. D. 1/5 29/32 Mail.
Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 July.
Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 Aug./Sept.
NEW YORK BANKS:
New York B. C. Rate T. T. 278.
Selling T. T. 277 1/2.
BANKS:
Buying T. T. 276 1/4.
PARIS BANKS:
Selling D. D. 916.
Buying D. D. 926.
Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN BANKS:
Selling T. T. 137 1/4
Buying 60 Days 134 3/4.
HONGKONG BANKS:
Selling D D 87.
SHANGHAI BANKS:
Selling D D 103-3/4.
SINGAPORE BANKS:
Selling D. D. 156 1/4.
JAVA BANKS:
Selling D. D. 89 3/8.
CROSS RATE:
New York/London 4.86 1/16 1st inst.

Shanghai/London closed, 2nd inst.

Japan/London 2/0 13/32 1st inst.

London/Paris 123.70 1st inst.
London/Belgium 34.815 1st inst.
London/Switzerland 25.07½ 1st inst.
London/Italy 92.75 1st inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4:5:0 30th ulto., £4:5:0 5/8 1st inst.

Silver London Ready 15 3/4 30th ulto. 15 11/16 1st inst.

Silver London Forward 15 5/8 30th ulto., 15 9/16 1st inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 1/8 30th ulto., 34 1st inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 2-1/4 p.c. 30th ulto., 2 3/16 p.c. 1st inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 2 7/16 p.c. 30th ulto., 2 5/8 p.c. 1st inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos 4 per cent. 6 Mos. 3 3/4 per cent. 12 Months 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver: Dull. India and China bought and sold.

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LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

3 Months Discounts 2 3-16 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 5-8 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 4 3/4 p.c.
One Month 4 1/2 p.c.
Three Months 4 p.c.
Six Months 3 1/2 p.c.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

THE RYOT AND THE FORESTS.

REPLY TO GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA.

(BY S. G. WARTY.)

The leaflet issued by the Government of Bombay on "Forest Satyagraha" deserves, I should think, more than a passing notice, and that for two very solid reasons. In the first place, unlike other subjects of complaint such as salt-tax, the forest grievances of the ryot are grievances which it is quite within the competence of the Provincial Government to redress. Therefore instead of advancing any specious pleading for the continuance of the present state of things, a wise Government which really cared for the ryots' interests would take advantage of the present opportunity and adopt the straight-forward course of removing all causes of complaint. Or in the second place it was open to Government to take the ryots into their confidence, and while admitting their grievances advise them generally against the breaking of laws, taking care at the same time to point out to them a better or an equally effective method of gaining their ends.

Either of these courses of action would have been honourable to Government. But instead, the leaflet in question gives the impression that Government consider that no such grievances really exist, and that therefore no cause for action on the part of Government arises. Such kind of stuff will only be considered an insult to their intelligence by the ryots of the Presidency who are the actual every-day sufferers from the Government's policy. But there are many educated Indians and Europeans also in this country who get no opportunity of seeing the life of the ryot in rural areas adjoining the forests, and it is necessary to point out to them how misleading are the contents of the said leaflet and what exactly is the character of the ryots' grievances in regard to the forests.

THE BESETTING SIN.

In India, natural conditions are such that forests have played from time immemorial an important part in the cultivation of the land. Dependence on the forests has formed an essential feature in the cultivators' economy. When, therefore, for the first time under British rule, this mutual dependence of forests and cultivation was violently upset, the cultivator felt like the fish out of the pond and his agriculture waned.

Not that the ryot did not or does not recognise the need of conserving the forests. The measures in force before 1878 did not seem to be quite unreasonable. But in their insatiable demand for revenue Government passed in 1878 the Indian Forest Act, than which, considered in its ultimate effect on the peasantry and their cultivation, a more outrageous piece of legislation it is difficult to come across. And further the operation of this Act was so systematically harsh that when Mr. Voelkar, the renowned British agricultural expert, came to India in 1889 to examine Indian agricultural conditions, he was amazed to find that vast areas which were fit for cultivation came to be forcibly included in forest. "The presence of trees or shrub jungle was considered sufficient justification for notifying as forest, land which was in reality more suited for grazing or cultivation than for the growth of trees."

Something worse than this also happened. The ryots, previous to the passing of the Act, enjoyed rights in the forest established by custom and usage from ancient times such as free grazing and free supply of timber and fuel. These rights were all now transformed into mere privileges revocable at the pleasure and discretion of the Forest Department. It was thus that the ryot was left to the tender mercy of the Forest Official. And of all the Provincial Governments, the Bombay Government has sinned the most in this respect.

OBNOXIOUS LAWS.

Even the greatly curtailed privileges that are still allowed to be exercised in the forest, are rendered nugatory in practice because they are hemmed in with untold restrictions. Moreover, for these small mercies, the price exacted from the ryot, measured in sacrifice and in hardship, is unthinkable.

Let me give here one instance. In return for the privileges allowed, the ryots are required under law, to render assistance in extinguishing forest fires. Suppose a forest fire breaks out, the Forest official has power to punish all the villagers within an area, say, of ten miles radius, who did not render assistance, whether they were really cognisant of the fire or not, the presumption being more often than not against them.

The punishment usually takes the form of a sudden enhancement of grazing fees to an extraordinary pitch, the fees being levied per head of cattle, so that if a villager had 8 heads of cattle and another two, the former has to pay four times what the latter does though the offence of both is equal. I have no space here to describe the nature of this most obnoxious law, but the fact that it exists in the 20th century under British rule is a measure of the solicitude of Government for the Indian ryot.

BROKEN PLEDGES.

Grazing in forests was absolutely free in India from ancient times and the iniquitous impost of grazing fee was an invention of the Forest Department who being incapable of increasing the income from the forests by expert development on legitimate lines, tried to conceal their incompetence, their inefficiency and want of real syvicultural skill by raising forest revenue from the taxation of the ryot's cattle.

Then again the Government of Bombay had given a definite pledge in their resolution, dated 15th September 1909, that the grazing fee 'shall, in future,' be maintained at the rate of 2 annas, but they broke this pledge and enhanced the rate to 4 annas in 1923-24, all round even without consulting the Legislative Council.

There are many other broken pledges of this character. One more may be mentioned. The Government of Bombay had clearly recognised in a special G. R. in 1868, the right of the occupants in the Thana District to the after-growth of teak trees in occupied 'varkas' lands, but in 1883 they suddenly confiscated this right by framing an iniquitous rule under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, and upto the present day, even in the face of the clearest recommendations of two impartial bodies appointed by Government, the Bombay Forest Commission of 1885 and the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee of 1925, this right is not restored.

DAMAGE TO CROPS.

Of the many hardships the ryot suffers from the present methods of Forest administration, the damage to crops and cattle from wild animals is one of the worst. The measures adopted by Government hitherto, such as co-operative fencing, have been pronounced by the Royal Agricultural Commission as no more than palliatives, and the Commission was, therefore, of opinion that "the grant of the gun licenses on a more liberal scale appears the most effective method of dealing with the damage done to crops and cattle by wild animals."

But this most effective method is the only method which Government virtually refuse to adopt, showing very clearly the nature of Government's interest in the welfare of the ryot. Mark again, how unfair the Forest law is on this question. If a tiger kills a cow or a buffalo on private land, the Forest Department is exempt from any liability to compensate the owner thereof for the loss caused to him; but if the owner whose cattle are killed pursues the beast in the forest with his gun even to a small distance, he commits an offence and is liable to prosecution.

HOW TRUTH IS CONCEALED.

The statement in the leaflet published by Government that most of the reasonable grievances have been redressed is altogether misleading. The Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee's report of 1926 was a divided one, the majority report being signed by all the non-official members (numbering 5) of the Committee, and the minority report signed by the (Forest) official members who numbered 4, of whom three, being co-opted officials for their particular divisions, had no right to sign. Thus the minority report was practicably the dissenting minute of one dissenting member. Government in taking action on the report practically confined themselves to the recommendations of this minority report of one official member and now claim that most of the reasonable grievances have been redressed. In other words, in Government's opinion, the unanimous proposals of all other members of the Committee (all of them non-official members of the Legislative Council in intimate touch with rural conditions) were unreasonable and silly and the one official member (himself the Chief Conservator of Forests) was the paragon of wisdom and commonsense.

AN INEFFICIENT DEPARTMENT.

It is incorrect to state that the ryots do not recognise the value of the forests to the country at large. The ryots' demands are made after making full allowance for the necessity of preserving the forests. The forests of this Presidency can be divided into two classes for practical purposes, the high forests which are most remunerative and which in fact bring revenue to the Department and the minor forests which are often far from remunerative. The ryots' demand is for an adequate extent of "Minor Forests" in which to exercise his privileges.

It would appear reasonable in the general interest of the country that all the sylvicultural skill and knowledge of the Forest Department should be concentrated on the development and exploitation of the high and profitable forests. But the Forest Department have been unable to do much in the matter, owing solely to the incompetence of the Department. Only recently some start has been made. The Forest official has thought that his whole duty was to keep on quarrelling with the ryots on the "Minor Forests" question, neglecting the more important high forests, as also the development of forest industries. If the high forests were properly developed, they should yield double the present revenue therefrom; but alas, the ryot remains to him the villain of the piece.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION'S PROPOSALS.

Such are the forest grievances of the ryot which the Government have failed to redress up to the present moment. The Royal Agricultural Commission after due examination of these grievances, have made very sensible proposals, the most important of which is that an adequate extent of the forest areas should be set apart as agricultural forests and entrusted to the management and control of elected Forest Punchayats responsible to Government through the Land Revenue Department. It was evident to the Commission as much as it is to us, that under the control of the Forest Official the privileges were rendered absolutely nugatory in practice. What is of still more importance is that the ryots under the proposed scheme will begin to feel a sense of responsibility about the forests open to the exercise of privileges when these are entrusted to the management and control of forest punchayets elected by them.

Though these recommendations of the Agricultural Commission are before Government for two years now, no action has yet been taken by Government and yet the Government declare that most of the reasonable grievances have been redressed. It will be the height of folly for any section of the public to believe this propaganda carried out by the Government, a Government which, while quite competent to redress the grievances detailed above, remains inactive, and what is most ridiculous seeks to justify its inaction.

SWAMI GOVINDANAND IN "C" CLASS.

—:o:—

State Of Health Disregarded.

Mr. Kirpalani writes in "Sind Observer.":

Every one who has heard that Swami Govindanand has been placed in "C" class will feel that the magistrate has been extremely harsh in dealing with him.

Swami Govindanand is an M. A. of the Bombay University. He was one of the best scholars in the Bombay University. He was a professor at the Ferguson College and one other college in Bihar. Had he stuck on there, he would have surely attained the position of a Principal At the present time, he is the President of the All-India Political Sufferers' League The Swami is a public worker and leader of 20 years' standing and one whose life was solely dedicated to the country. As President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee he is in the same position as Dr. Choithram who got class A. And he is more educated and a leader of greater standing and All-India reputation than Dr. Tarachand, Dr. Choithram and Mr. Narayandas Bechar. I was present at the time of the trial. How lean and lanky has he grown! The typhoid fever has played its ravages upon him. He has been reduced to a mere shadow. Even the jail doctor is reported to have remarked that Swamiji is still suffering from slow fever. In the present condition of his health and on account of his public career and education he deserves A class.

In the end, I am sanguine that better counsels will still prevail and the District Magistrate, who more often than not, has differed from the City Magistrate in classification of the treatment to be alloted to political prisoners, will rise to the occasion and place Swami Govindanand in "A" class —the only class in which he deserves to be placed.

THE CHANGING FASHION IN MOTOR CARS.

—:o:—

Popularity Of Closed Models.

The world-wide demand for closed cars shows no signs of lessening. It is not known outside the motor car industry what a phenomenal increase there has been in this respect during the last decade. From there being only 10 per cent purchasers of closed cars a few years ago there are 75 per cent of them to-day, particularly in western countries, who prefer a closed car to an open one. These figures clearly emphasize the growth of the closed car habit and motor car manufacturers everywhere are concentrating on this market to a very great extent.

The reason for this changing fashion appears to lie in the many undoubted advantages which a closed car confers on its users. Naturally everyone wants all the comforts which modern transportation has developed to such a high degree in recent years and the provision of motoring conveniences is nowhere better demonstrated than in the closed models.

In India there is one particular advantage in using a closed are which cannot be ignored, and that is, it affords complete protection in all weathers—from the blazing sun, rain or dust of the streets. While, on the other hand, in the colder climates of Northern and Central India and the United Provinces, during the winter months closed cars adequately protect passengers from the biting winds.

No one who has travelled in Delhi in December or January, for instance, can have failed to observe the growth of the closed car traffic recently in that Province. There are more and more people to be seen driving in closed cars than ever before, and it seems fairly obvious that this increase is entirely due to a realisation of the many advantages which this type of car provides to the motorist.

In the monsoon months the usefulness of a closed car is unquestioned, either for business or pleasure, and everyone using such a car can go about his business without experiencing the discomforts arising from a heavy downpour of rain. It is rather surprising, however, to find that closed cars have not found greater vogue in India as the customs of the people here favour their use. It is well-known that a considerable proportion of the wealthy and middle classes, driving out with their families, prefer the privacy a closed car gives. In this respect we may cite Northern India, the United Provinces and the Province of Bengal, where the purdah system prevails to a very great extent, as terrritories is which the motor car industry can look forward to doing business in an increasing degree, once the motor car habit has been created among the people.

In this connection it is interesting to note that a well-known motor car organisation having an Assembly Plant in Bombay is definitely concentrating on this market, and is producing a range of cars suitable for the requirements of this country.

Make your teeth

Strong and Healthy

in this natural, scientifically approved way.

DO you know that your teeth are living parts of your body? They will become ill and decay if your body lacks the proper health-building substances. *Calcium*, (lime) for instance.

By taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, you will conquer calcium deficiency in the body, which is now recognised to be the chief cause of tooth decay and of retarded growth and general weakness in children.

A course of Kalzana, the Calcium food, will provide your body with the extra Calcium needed to make the teeth healthy and strong. But it *must* be Kalzana, for only in this scientifically approved form is the calcium readily absorbed and retained by the body.

Kalzana will, at the same time, conquer all forms of weakness due to Calcium deficiency in the body, such as general weakness, irritable nerves, and, in women, painful functional disorders.

Start a course of Kalzana to-day

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day!

That Acts At Once

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Limited.

Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

¼ lb. As.13, 1 lb. Rs.1-8, 1½ lb. Rs.2.

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: Thomas Wilkinson Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, 45, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

Beware of Imitations in

KHADDAR

Apply to—

JAWAHAR KHADI BHANDAR,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY No. 2.

REAL HAND SPUN and Hand Woven KHADDAR.

We sell every kind of Khaddar passed by Gujarat city Congress Committee and Khadi Association.

All varieties are available.

PRICES VERY COMPETITIVE.

All inquiries are solicited.

Up-country clients' orders must accompany 25 per cent. advance.

HURRY UP.

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE

PEOPLE'S PAPER.

BEST MEDIUM

FOR

Advertisement.

DEPENDABLE — *as good friends should be*

ICILMA Vanishing and Cold Creams have proved "good friends" to thousands of discriminating womenfolk and they can help you, too. These two Creams are dependable because of their perfect purity.

Icilma Vanishing Cream, which contains the Natural Spring Water from North Africa, acts as a tonic and stimulant to the skin tissues, and guards the complexion against the bad effects of extreme temperatures.

Prepared by a process taking nine times as long as that of an ordinary vanishing or liquid cream, Icilma is the lightest and most refreshing Cream in the world, and is the ideal base for Face Powder.

At night use Icilma Cold Cream, massaging it into the skin, for the pure oils cleanse all dust and dirt from the pores, revitalising under-nourished surface skin, and revealing the fresh glow of a youthful complexion.

YOU may use these two Creams with perfect safety, for they are made by a series of processes specially designed to prevent the growth of superfluous hair.

Icilma

VANISHING & COLD CREAMS

Made to prevent the growth of superfluous hair

Hasten your Way back to Health!

SICKNESS and fevers strain the constitution, draining the body of its vitality. To assist rapid recovery, the bones and muscles and nerves and brain must be given food that contains all the materials of reconstruction in the exact proportions demanded by Nature.

After many years of research, one of England's most successful Chemists discovered the way of combining all the invaluable food elements of rich full-cream English cows' milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat.

This wonderful food is Horlick's Malted Milk. It requires little digestive effort and yet it gives in proper proportions all the nourishment the body needs.

Start taking Horlick's today! You will soon feel the strength of health returning to your body. Doctors everywhere use and recommend Horlick's, so follow their example and advice. You will see the creamy purity of the health-giving powder through the glass, and remember, human hands never touch Horlick's during manufacture.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Made in England

All Chemists and good Bazaar Shops stock HORLICK'S

HOW TO OBTAIN MEDICAL SWARAJ.

SIMLA MEDICAL CONFERENCE & AFTER.

(BY MR. A. S. IYENGAR.)

At a time when so much of public attention is naturally concentrated on the political horizon, the important medical Conference held at Simla a few days ago, at which were present the Ministers of Public Health and the heads of the medical departments of the various provinces and the delegates of the different Indian Universities, may not receive the attien which it deserves. The results of the deliberations, however, constitute an important landmark in the development of medical education in India and give the much-needed quietus to a long drawn and humiliating position consequent on the attitude of the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland in regard to Indian medical degrees.

Let me begin with a short history of the question. The Indian medical degrees granted by the Universities were first recognised by the General Medical Council in 1892 and evidently this was done neither on the initiative of the Government of India nor on that of the Indian Universities. Till 1921 these degrees were recognised unconditionally and Indians possessing these qualifications had no difficulty in getting themselves registered. In that year the G. M. C. learnt that the standard of education in midwifery was different and they finally decided to send out one of their members. Dr. Norman Walker, to report on the subject. When Dr. Norman Walker arrived in India, the Government of India, in order to assist him, deputed to tour with him Col. Needham who at that time had not any more important work to do. Sir Norman Walker went round the different Universities except Madras which he was not able to visit for reasons to health; and on his report the G. M. C. gave conditional recognition to all the Universities except Madras, which was unconditionally recognised in view of its very efficient maternity hospital. Subsequent to this, on the advice of Sir Normal Walker himself Col. Needham was appointed Inspector on behalf of the G. M. C., and his reports of the different Universities generally suggested recognition for an additional year and the inevitable inspection again.

The Calcutta University in 1924 refused to allow the Inspector to conduct his inspection, whereupon the G. M. C. removed it from its register. In the meantime the Government of India feeling that the position was not satisfactory agreed to request the G. M. C. to depute an inspector and in 1926 Sir Norman Walker was deputed and again Col. Needham was asked to accompany him. This time all the Universities were inspected, and Sir Norman suggested the establishment of a Central Medical Council on the lines of the General Medical Council, and, pending the establishment of such a Council, the appointment of an Inspector or Commissioner to report to the G. M. C. about the standards and qualifications. The G. M. C. continued to give conditional recognition till 1929 when they demanded that a full-time Commissioner should be appointed, whose sole duty would be to report to the G. M. C. from time to time on the condition of the different medical colleges.

DR. RAMA RAU'S BILL.

In the meantime medical opinion was gaining ground for an All-India Medical Council; and Dr. U. Rama Rau, then a member of the Council of State, introduced a Bill for the establishment of such a Council. The Bill was circulated for opinion; and in the light of the suggestions received, the Government of India thought that it would be for more satisfactory if on such an important subject they themselves brought forward an official measure. Accordingly, they circulated o draft bill of their own in June 1928 to the provincial Governments and heads of departments. In view of the divergent views expressed by provincial Governments, the Government of India called for a conference of the provincial ministers and heads of the medical departments at Simla in July 1929 to consider the question of the creation of an All-India Medical Council. The proceedings of this Conference are still kept confidential; but it is an open secret that at that time the heads of medical departments managed to make the Ministers believe that their own control over the medical education would be gone if such a Council was established; and the Ministers fell victims to this specious plea. The Conference, in the circumstances, could not come to any decision as regards the establishment of an All-India Medical Council and several of the Ministers present seemed to favour the temporary expedient of a Commissioner or Inspector being appointed by the G. M. C.

This decision came as a rude shock to Indian medical men: and medical opinion fast veered round to the views expressed by the Bombay Medical Union that appointment of such a person would be tantamount to the creation of a dictatorship imposed from outside for medical education in India and was a step with vicious possibilities and with absolutely no parallel in any country in the world. The political temper of the country was to get rid of the control which the K. M. C. was assuming over the Indian medical standards. Thanks largely to the sound lead and the effective propaganda carried on by the Bombay Medical Union in conjunction with medical associations in other provinces, the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly voted down the grtnt for the appointment of such a Commissioner and the Legislative Assembly itself in effect endorsed the action of the Standing Finance Committee. Sir Fazli Hussain, who was in charge of the Government proposal, had a bad time; and was outwitted by Mr. V. J. Patel in the Assembly.

BUREAUCRATIC TACTICS.

Shortly after, the quinquennial Conference of Universities of India was held in Delhi at which the Government of India was also represented. Strenuous attempts were made by Major-General Symons and Mr. Littlehalles who represented the Government of India, both by literature and addresses at the Conference that India stood to gain by subjecting herself to the control of the G. M. C. The representatives from the Medical Faculties of the Indian Universities demanded from Mr. Littlehailes the report of the proceedings of the previous Simla Conference. but this was not forthcoming.

However, in the end, the Conference unanimously adopted resolutions to the effect that All-India Medical Council should be immediately created, that pending the creation of such a Council, an All-India Medical Board should be established for determining and supervising medical qualifications and standards in Indian Universities, and that the appointment of a single Commissioner was not in accordance with the best interests of medical education in India.

The Government of India gauging the depth of feeling in the matter, wired to the Secretary of State saying that it was not possible to reopen the question of the appointment of a single Commissioner. The Secretary of State addressed the G. M. C. in January last and requested the Council to consider favourably the proposal of the Government of India to appoint temporarily, pending the creation of an All-India Medical Council, a Medical Board with the Director-General of I. M. S. as President, on the lines suggested by the Universities Conference. The reply to this reasoned request of the Secretary of State was the decision of the G. M. C. dated the 24th February 1930 stating that the conditional recognition hitherto granted to Indian Universities had laped and that the Council was unable to accept the proposal of the Government of India as furnishing a satisfactary method of supplying the Council with authoritative information and with necessary guarantees of efficiency. This decision of the G. M. C. came as a thunderbolt on Indian public opinion and not the least surprised of all was the Government of India itself. The Universities felt that in view of the over-bearing attitude of the G. M. C. no useful purpose would be served by continuing negotiations. Accordingly, there was a conference of the medical faculties at Bombay in March at which it was resolved to ignore the decision of the G. M. C. and to take steps to ensure the maintenaice of high standards of medical education, safeguard the interests of medical students and legislate for recognition of non-Indian degrees on the strict basis of reciprocity.

THE SECOND CONFERENCE.

It was at this stage that the Government of India, who had taken on steps since the decision of the G. M. C. in February last, felt that the time was opportune to call for another Conference to a consider what further steps should be taken. Hence the Conference which has just concluded deliberations. It was a representative gathering and I gather that the decisions arrived at were unanimous, at any rate there was no dissentient vote recorded. The resolutions have been published; but it is important to summarise them. The Conference viewed with regret (of course, stronger expressions were used during discussion) the decision ofthe G. M. C. and was not prepared to take any further notice of that Council. The feeling was strong both among Ministers and University representatives that the G. M. C. and treated the proposal of the Government of India with great discourtesy and were seeking to impose conditions on India which were not imposed on any other country in the British Empire. While such small countries like Malta and New Foundland had their qualifications recognised without any inspection and while in its relation with British Universities the G. M. C. dare not suggest the imposition of a single inspector and while, further, the G. M. C. was not able to remove a single qualification either in the British Isles or elsewhere in spite of the glaring defects frequently brought to its notice, it was remarkable and full of significance that the Council should have had the temerity to withdraw recognition of all Indian medical degrees at a single sitting of their executive committee. The Conference having resolved to ignore the G. M. C. proceeded to set its own house in order, "if it did require to be sent in order at all." The feeling seems to have been generally expressed that the Indian medical degrees now granted were as good as any recognised by the G. M. C.

The Conference resolved o address the Secretary of State on the necessity of removing the desirability on entrants to the I.M.S. consequent on recognition by the G. M. C. being a condition for entrance. It declared that it was desirable to promote co-operation and co-ordination and maintain a standard which can form the basis for purposes of reciprocal recognition. An All-India Medical Council is to be established, this was the decision of the Conference, a Council which will be an independent body, "not subservient to the G. M. C.", deriving its functions and powers from an act of the Indian Legislature. Asregards the standards of qualifications, the Council should have powers of inspection, etc., similar to those conferred on the G. M. C. by section 3 of the Act of 1886 and sections 20 and 21 of the Act of 1858. The Conference opined that a central register should be maintained on which will be registered those who are entitled to be on the G. M. C., European or Indian, up to the present date, but as regards future degree holders with non-Indian degrees or diplomas the Indian Medical Council (to be constituted) may recognise such degrees as satisfy their standard only if the conditions of reciprocity are satisfied.

The Conference is reported to have been impressed with the fact that the only way of ensuring that Indian Medical Degrees are respected by other countries like Great Britain, Australia, Canada, South Africa or America or any other foreign country was to meet out the same treatment to them as they meet out to Indian graduates. This was the most important resolution. While there is no provision to prevent foreign degree holders to practise in India just as Indian degree holders may practise anywhere else, this will impose certain restrictions in the matter of holding appointment in Government service or under the Universities, in the grant of certificates, and, it is hoped, in the matter also of grants from local Governments to medical institutions which are manned by such unregistered practitioners. What other restrictions would be imposed on the unregistered practioners will depend on provincial and central legislatures, but it is hoped that they will follow the lead of New Zealand, South Africa and other countries to protect the interests of their own nationals and those on the register.

A COMPROMISE.

There seems to have been some divergence of opinion as to the powers of the Indian Medical Council regarding disciplinary action and a compromise was arrived at that the initiative should be taken by the provincial medical council whose decision will be final subject to an appeal by the aggrieved party to the Central Council. As regards the constitution of the Central Council, it was decided that it should be composed of one representative of each University, one elected by the graduates on each provincial register who have at least 10 years standing and who have had at least five years teaching experience in a medical college or school affiliated to a University, and one nominated by each of the provincial governments. The Government of India would nominate three representatives and in the first instance would nominate the President for a period of three to five years as the Governor-General may decide. It was generally agreed that there should be a fair representation of those who have had experience of University education.

The general impression was that the Simla Medical Conference had tackled a difficult and delicate problem in the only way possible, consistent with self-respect and dignity of India, the Indian Universities and of the medical graduates. As far as the present students are concerned, they would really suffer no disabilities, if the Government of India, recognising as they do the justice of the cause removed the few restrictions now imposed on them in the matter of recruitment to public services. An attempt is being made in interested circles in Simla that the "international honour" of India is involved in this matter and that therefore it would be to India's interestes if the authority of the General Medical Council of Britain were recognised and that body allowed to conduct inspection of Indian medical education from time to time. The Conference which was representative of every interest concerned "unanimously" decided against this idea and to assert the rights of India to set up her own Council with powers and authority to be derived by an act of the Indian Legislature. As some delegates remarked, there was an attempt at "Medical Swaraj". For this satisfactory solution of a very vexed question India may feel thankful to the General Medical Council whose insensate decision of February last has proved in deed to be a blessing in disguise.

How to obtain

Good Health

When you feel "below par" you are using up more nervous energy than is being replaced. This "feeling below par" is not such an extraordinary matter, if you come to think of it. Your nerves bear the stress of modern life, they do the work, *they* are in action all day long.

that's why 9 out of 10 *suffer from "nerves."*

That's why nine people out of ten suffer from some form of "nerves,"—fatigue, sleeplessness, lack of concentration or weakness. If you want to conquer these symptoms, if you want to get good sound health, you must go to the root of the matter, just as you would water the roots of a tree, knowing that the dullness of the leaves is only a sign—a symptom—of dryness.

To the *root of the matter.*

You can do that with Sanatogen. Sanatogen goes to the very cells of your body and enables them to stand the strain. Just as the whole tree will become fresh again after the roots have been watered, after using Sanatogen your health will revive completely.

the elements from which *new health is derived.*

Sanatogen contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which new health and strength are derived. Try Sanatogen for a few weeks and you will notice how all the symptoms of weakness disappear, how fresh and healthy you will be.

Sanatogen is sold at all Chemists and Bazars.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

ECZEMA

PSORIASIS

PIMPLES

RASHES & SORES

Start To-day With Zam-Buk For A Clear Healthy Skin!

ALL sore, itching, and inflamed conditions of the skin are quickly soothed and healed by Zam-Buk. Even eczema and other chronic skin troubles are completely eradicated by this marvellous balm.

The extraordinary soothing and curative power of Zam-Buk is due to its rare herbal origin. Zam-Buk is so pure and so highly refined that it soaks through the tiny pores deep into the underlying tissues where ordinary fatty ointments cannot penetrate.

There are valuable antiseptic and germicidal properties in Zam-Buk. It destroys disease germs, removes all bad matter from the sore or injury, then grows new skin.

For eczema, bad legs, poisoned wounds, ringworm, scalp disease, piles, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pimples, itch, prickly heat, etc., you can never afford to be without Zam-Buk.

All chemists and medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk. Full directions enclosed in every package. Price Re. One or Rs. 2-4 boxes.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

I.Z. 1221.

Zam-Buk

GROWS NEW SKIN.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVAL.

July 2.

Nil.

DEPARTURES.

July 3.

Drachenfels, Linnkoff, Hamburg.
Aungban, Bulkley, Abadan.
Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.
Chittanooga City, Smith, Calutta.
Kingland, Beedie, Karachi.
Hatrana, Smith, Cochin.

LOADING.

July 2.

Steamer Baroda for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Hatimura for London.
Steamer Rajputana for China and Japan.
Steamer Sado Maru for China and Japan.
Steamer Nippon for Calcutta.
Steamer Dogra for Rangoon.

S S Drachenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Drachenfels will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Aungban:—The B S O S and Co's steamer Aungban will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan with ballast.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalaveera will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Chittanooga City:—The M M Co's steamer Chittanooga City will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Kingland:—The T M Co's steamer Kingland will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with ballast.

S S Hatrana:—The B I S N Co's steamer Hatrana will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Cochin with ballast.

—:o:—

HOMEWARD MAILS.

Rajputana:—Carrying mails of 19th June left Aden June 30, due Bombay July 4 (6 a.m.).

OUTWARD MAILS.

—:o:—

Maloja:—Carrying mails of 21st June left Aden 26th June.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Wednesday, 2nd July, 1930.

1 Ockenfels Karachi 8-7, L Edwards Ltd.
2 Malwa, 5980, London, 12-7, M M and Co.
3 Wolfsburg Hamburg 8-7 L Edwards Ltd.
4 India 4077, Genoa, 2-7 L T and M I.
5 Nippon Colombo 6-7 L Edwards Ltd.
6 Drachenfels Karachi 3-7, L Edwards Ltd.
7 Hatipara, Karachi NF M M & Co.
8 Sado Maru Japan 13-7 N Y Kaisha.
9 Audyk Hamburg 4-7 E D Sassoon and Co
11 Hatarana Cochin 4-7 M M and Co.
12 Circassia Liverpool 2-7 Graham T Co
13 Tugela Aden 3-7 Grahams T. Co.
14 Ellora Durban 2-7 M M and Co.
15 City of Barcelona Dunkirk 5-7 N Nissim and Co.
16 Durenda 4450 N F, N F, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Nizam, Calcutta 4-7, T Morrison and Co.
3 Bankura P Gulf 2-7 M M and Co.
4 Vasna Busrah 4-7, M M and Co.
9 Crosshill Dunkirk 6-7 Grahams T Co.
10-11 Celebes Maru Kobe 5-7 O S Kaisha.
12-13 Chattanooga City Madras 2-7, M M and Co.
16 Laxmi 124 N F, N F, R Assaria.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Cranfield 3213 Calcutta 5-7 M M and Co.
B Jalaveera Rangoon 2-7 S S N Co.
D/E Ranee Rangoon 2-7, T Morrison and Co
H Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 5-7 L Naranji & Co.
K Dara 3083 NF. NF. T Morrison
M Khandalla Dunban 16-7 M M and Co.
N Golconda 3202 Rangoon 6-7 M M and Co.
P Vita, Busreh, 13-7 M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Celebes Maru 1-7-30.
Jamnagar 1-7-30.
Kalavati 1-7-30.
Chattanooga 2-7-30.
Aungban 2-7-30.
Hatarana 1-7-30.
Malwa 1-7-30.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Rajputana 4-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 11-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 18-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Trekane 25-7-30 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Salford 4-7-30 K N Co.
Clan Macbride 13-7-30 J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Benares 16-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM LIESBAN

Simla 10-7-30 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Slotzenfels 10-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA

Sumatra 10-7-30 M Italiana
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana
Garoet 4-7-30 T M & Co.
Pilsna 25-7-30 L T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk 13-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 3-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Etreefkerk 24-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Newcastle 26-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Kimberly 12-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
Unicoi 5-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shizoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 9-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Ranpura 4-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Allpore 7-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara 5-7-30 M M Co.
Karoa 19-7-30 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

Razmak 28-6-30 P & O S N Co.
Malwa 12-7-30 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Hatimura NF, M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Barcelona U F K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wolfsburg 8-7-30 L Edwards Ltd.
Andijk 4-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Tugela 3-7-30 G Y Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Vasna 4-7-30 M M and Co.
Barpeta NF, M M and Co.
Vita 18-7-30 M M and Co.
Baroda NF, M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Sudo Maru 12-7-30 N Y Kaisha
Celebes Maru 8-7-30 O S Kaisha

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cross Hill 7-7-30 G T Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla 12-7-30 M M and Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Hatipara U F M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nizam 4-7 T M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Cranfield U F M M & Co.
Golconda 6-7 M M and Co.
Dogra NF, T M and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Nippon 6-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

STEAMER FIXED.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa 5980 Britton, P & O S. N. Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Hatimura 4158 Lamb M M and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Andyk 4037 Lieban E D Sassoon and Co
Tugela 346 Lujole G T Co.
Wolfburg 3827 Schulte L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

Celebes Maru, 5863 Itow, O S Kaisha.
Sado Maru 3628 Uchino N Y K.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Vasna 2043 Fitzherbert M M & Co.
Barpeta 1876 Partridge M M and Co.
Baroda 1899 Perry M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Goalpara 3216 Smee M M and Co.
Dogra 3287 Evello T M and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India, M Italiana.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nizam 3334 Robb T M & Co.
Cranfield 3213 Collins M M and Co
Nippon L Edwards Ltd.

FOR TUTICORIN.

Golconda 3208 Carran M M & Co.
Hatrana 3831 M M & Co.
City of Barcelona 3525 Hill K N & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Crosshill 2305 Stewart G T Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Kingsland 2219 Beedie T M and Co.
British Sailor 1957.
Anderson A P O C.

EXPORTS.

July 2.

S S Malwa for London:—2 bales woollen carpets D Abraham and Sons; 499 cwts groundnut seeds T S Thadani and Son.

For Marseilles:—30 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd; 203 cwts mustar seeds T S Thadani and Son.

S S Hatimura for Hull.—2619 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

For Dunkirk:—2100 tons manganese ore J Finlay and Co.

For Havre:—5805 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 609 cwts mustard seeds T S Thadani and Sons; 501 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 250 bales cotton raw F F Campbell and Co.

For London:—1040 cwts linseed oil cakes Volkart Bros.

S S Wolfsburg for Pasages:—100 bales cotton raw B Cursondas and Co.

For Bremen:—112 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co; 63 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 63 bales cotton raw E Spinner and Co.

For Antwerp:—275 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co; 2060 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 630 cwts gum karaya N Malji and Co; 181 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 126 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Hamburg:—36 cwts dry casings Ad. Meyer and Co; 4000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros; 210 cwts gum karaya N Malji and Co; 176 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Boston:—32 bales wool raw K Esmail.

For Rotterdam 6800 cwts linseed 440 cwts cotton raw Ralli Bros; 110 cwts cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton raw B Cursondas and Co; 125 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Leith:—2964 cwts groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros.

S S City of Barcelona for Liverpool:—27 bales wool raw K Esmail; 25 bales wool raw K M Nathoo; 63 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—4000 cwts castor seeds Birla Bros, 110 bales cotton raw B Cursondas and Co; 495 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Manchester:—188 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Tugela for Rotterdam:—2000 cwts linseed Birla Bros.

S S Andijk for Hamburg:—275 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Antwerp:—455 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Ghent:—125 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S S Golconda for Colombo:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Volkart Bros.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—914 bales cotton raw Birla Bros; 1000 bales cotton raw 600 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—2000 bales cotton raw J Dossa and Co; 4000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 400 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—110 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw 1250 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—700 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

—:o:—

IMPORTS.

July 2.

S S Nippon, Agents L Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—101 bales leather cutting 510 cases nails 33 cases bolts and nuts 362 cases iron 75 cases glass ware 25 cases shoes 71 cases paper 25 cases fish 590 drums chemicals 300 drums dyes 30 drums edibli oil 134 crates tiles.

From Oslo:—1617 pieces nails 973 cases paper 527 cases ceiling boards 150 cases wood pulp 70 cases whale oil 40 drums chemicals.

From Gothenburg:—100 cases stoves 5139 pieces box boards 175 cases matches 1362 cases paper 57 cases tar 471 cases nails 188 cases steel hinges 50 cases iron ore 220 drums chemicals.

From Antwerp:—108 drums colour 280 drums chemicals 50 cases beer 333 cases nails 140 cases paper 140 cases chalk 600 cases bolts 558 cases glass ware 75 cases screws 600 bundles steel rods 1323 bundles steel angles 572 bundles plates 132 bundles joists 675 bundles hoops 1817 bundles bars 205 bundles tubes 30 drums grease.

S S Vasna, Agents M M and Co, from Busrah:—213 bags wheat 700 bags dates 36 bags galls 40 bags almond kernels.

From Karachi:—73 bags kishmish 25 bags almonds 602 bags rice 1002 bags wheat 59 bags fish 17 bags fish manure 20 bags apricots 18 bags gram theil 11 bags brass sheets 6 bags copper.

EAST AFRICAN PROBLEM.

—:o:—

Nairobi Women's Protest.

NAIROBI, July 1.

The "Conference of Kenya Women" organised by East African Women's League, held at Nairobi, has adopted a resolution viewing with grave concern and alarm the conclusions of White Papers issued by Imperial Government respecting East African policy.

While agreeing that native interests must be safeguarded, as in the past, the Conference considers that the White papers indicate a strong tendency on the part of the present Imperial Government to destroy in practice, if not in theory, the policy in force for many years of encouraging White settlement in East Africa and opines that this will be a threat to white settlers and their homes which have been established in Kenya on the invitation and encouragement of the past Imperial Governments.

The Conference considers that if put into force it will seriously retard the peaceful and ordered progress of the territories.

It has also adopted a resolution supporting the conclusions reached at the recent unofficial conference.

The Conference generally condemns the re-opening of the common roll question which it states has been considered settled after the acceptance of principle of communal roll by the secretary of State, Mr. J. H. Thomas, on behalf of the Labour Government, in 1924.—Reuter.

A CROP OF BALLOTTED BILLS.

—:o:—

SIMLA, July 1.

The following non-official bills have been ballotted for introduction in the Assembly on July 15. Mr. Jayakar's bill to remove disabilities affecting untouchables castes of the Hindu community, Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar's bill to amend the Sarda Act, Sir H. S. Gour's Bill to amend the Penal and Criminal Procedure Code, Mr. Amarnath Dutt's bill to amend Section 491, Criminal Procedure Code, Mr. Amarnath Dutt's Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code, Mr. Jayakar's bill to prevent the dedication of women to service in Hindu temples, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's bill to amend the Income Tax Act. Mr. Raghunandan Prasad's bill to provide for the protection of cattle Sir H. S. Gour's bill to remove doubts regarding the dissolution of marriages or persons professing the Hindu religion and Mr. Ghuznavi's bill to amend the Sarda Act.—A. P.

Sikh Deputation To Viceroy.

—:o:—

SIMLA, July 1.

A Sikh deputation of about a dozen members headed by Sir Sundersingh Majithia, and including Sardar Ujjal Singh and Sardar Shiv Deosingh Uberoi, held an informal discussion to-day with the Governor of the Punjab. It is understood that the subject of discussion was the need for adequate representation of the Sikh community at the Round Table Conference. Sikh feeling over the subject of the Sisganj Gurdwara, and the Simon Report from the Sikh point of view.—A. P.

Students' Conference—And After.

A largely attended meeting of students and young workers was held, under the auspices of the Young Worker's League, at the Dhuru Hall, Dadar, on the 1st of July, when the alleged treatment by Dr. S. K. Vaidya of Mr. Deshpande at the students' conference came in for condemnation at the hands of several workers and students, who criticised the anti-Socialistic attitude of certain Congress leaders, as revealed by the explanation given by the Doctor for allowing Mr. Deshpande to speak.

One of the speakers who tried to defend Dr. Vaidya made a disparaging about the "Red Flag", which proved a signal for a regular pandemonium. Ultimately the workers were pacified.

The president explained how the workers and peasants were ready to work with the left-wing section of the Congress.

At the end of the meeting, a procession of workers was taken out.

Breaches On Kohat Railway.

—:o:—

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Rawalpindi, N. W. Railway, wires under date to-day, with reference to the breach between Raisan and Chikar on the Kohat Thall Railway.—

Due to another flood in Khanki Nalla and the washing away of two of the five cribs that had been described yesterday, through communication is now not likely to be restored till to-morrow evening, provided the flood subsides by to-morrow morning.—A. P.

OLLA PODRIDA.

(Continued from page 6.)

Conference only the princes will be represented, the people ruled over by them will have no representation. The orders issued recently by the Maharaja of Kashmir are typical of the attitude of the princes of India. They do not want any political awakening in their States, they do not want any fresh rights; they are merely anxious to retain what they have and consequently they may be severely let alone so far as the people of British India are concerned.

* * * * *

When the picketing and intimidation Ordinances were brought into force in Bombay the "Times of India", or its nurseling, announced in the gentle language usually affected by them that the boycott was "doomed" and the Ordinances would be enforced "ruthlessly". Both the doom and ruthlessness appear written large in certain figures of British piece-goods and other trade with India, but whose doom? The figures for India's foreign trade show that the balance of Rs. 366 lakhs in April shrank to Rs. 93 lakhs in May. In the same month British ships have been leaving for Indian ports with insufficient cargo and with thousands of tons of cargo space empty, while certain scheduled sailings have had to be cancelled.

* * * * *

This is in reality merely the first half turn of the screw. Let us examine the situation. From the day that Mahatma Gandhi began his memorable march to the salt marshies of Dandi down to the night of his secret arrest, that is, from the 12th March to the 5th May, the form of civil disobedience concentrated on breaches of the Salt Laws. No particular attention was paid to the boycott of British goods and foreign trade. But the moment the Mahatma was removed to safe custody behind the prison walls the boycott began in grim earnest and every day has seen it intensified. The shrinkage of 273 lakhs represents the figure of less than a month of the boycott in action. Figures for June and subsequent months will be more illuminating.

* * * * *

Thanks to the impartial British justice of the lathi, merchants, stock-brokers, wholesale importers, large retailers have all been driven pell-mell and helter-skelter into the boycott camp. The screw has just commenced to turn; wait till it pierces to the quick. The falling-off in the foreign trade means an immediate and heavy fall in customs revenue. How about the inland revenue? Salt is being manufactured and sold without paying duty, and no vigilance can guard the sea-coast from Chittagong to Karachi. Excise is falling like the barometer on a stormy afternoon, demands for land revenue have been answered, in some places, by abandoned villages. Thousands have been imprisoned, but there are no gaps, no signs of wavering. Doomed? Ay, but what is doomed? I thank thee, wise old dame of Bori Bunder, for teaching me that word.

* * * * *

Yet Jove has his thunder-bolt left, why not launch another Ordinance against the fall in trade figures and declare that the figures must mount up on pain of —what? Alas, wisdom and Governments do not travel in company, otherwise the shores of time and the pages of history would not be found strewn with the wreckage of lost Empires. It does not require Mr. Benn to tell the world that it is the business of a Government to govern, but the world is still waiting for the statesman who will tell it that it is also the business of the Government to save themselves.

BENGAL STUDENTS SUSPEND STUDIES.

—:o:—

Need For Concerted Action.

CALCUTTA, July 1.

In view of the unsettled political condition, and the great need for concerted action for the success of the national movement, the All-Bengal Students' Convention, with Srimatie Basantidevi presiding, decided on suspension of studies for national service, according to the lines indicated by the Congress, till the political situation improves and the ban is lifted by the Convention. It was also decided to postpone impending M.A., M.Sc., and Law examinations.

There was a large gathering including a number of ladies. The members of the Chatri Sangha, Sir P. C. Ray, Messrs. Sarat Bose, Bidan Chandra Roy, Satin Sen, Dr. Pravabati Das-Gupta, and others attended the Convention.

Srimati Basantidevi, in the course of her speech, referred to the present critical situation, and asked the students to come out of schools and colleges, and join the national movement as they did ten years ago at the call of Deshbandu Das.—Free Press.

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MOTILALJI'S CONVICTION—A SERIOUS BLUNDER.

—:o:—

MADRAS, July 1.

A partial hartal was observed in the city to-day owing to Pandit Motilal Nehru's arrest.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, M.L.A interviewed, characterised Pandit Motilal's arrest as a serious blunder on the part of Government. He said that from the political view-point Pandit Motilal was the most important person, in the whole of India, representing the Congress view and after the interview he gave to a press representative recently, it was expected that he would be enabled to help the Government in bringing about an amicable settlement of the political situation.—A. P.

NAGPUR, July 1.

On information being received that Pandit Motilal Nehru had been arrested, a hartal was observed here to-day.—A. P.

SURAT, July 1.

Surat observed a complete hartal to-day in protest against the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahmud.

Early this morning the police arrested Mr. Dayalji N. Desai, President of the Surat District Congress Committee, on a charge under Section 117 I.P.C.—A. P.

DELHI UNDER ORDINANCE.

—:o:—

SIX VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

DELHI, July 1.

The Government of India having extended the unlawful instigation Ordinance (against no-tax campaign) to the Delhi Province, the Chief Commissioner has declared the province as a notified area for the purposes of the Ordinance, also all land revenues, tax, rate and cess or other sums due to Government as notified liability.

Six Congress Volunteers have been arrested in the village of Bonau, twenty miles from Delhi under the Ordinance. It is understood that the Congress has sent out more volunteers to-day.

HARTAL IN DELHI.

Delhi is observing hartal as a protest against the arrest of Pandit Motilal, Dr. Mahmud and Maulana Abulkalam Azad, members of the Congress Committee. Hindu shops were all closed while Moslem shops are partially open.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN U. P.

—:o:—

Babu Amirchand Gupta and Pandit Sukaibai, two Congress workers of Bijnor have been arrested under Section 108 Cr. P. C. Latter obtained his release by tendering an apology. Pandit Rajabai Soti, ex-Congress Secretary and Pandit Ramsaran Saraswat were sentenced at Kashipur, Naini Tal, one year's simple imprisonment each under Section 108 Cr. P. C. at Mirzapur. Six Congress workers Messrs. Gyonand, Jogannath Prasad, Harldas, Janardan, Jawaharlal and Tulsiram have been sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment under Sections 143 and 448 I. P. C. for picketing liquor shops.—A. P.

Madras Mahajan Sabha's Resolutions.

—:o:—

MADRAS, July 1.

The Madras Mahajan Sabha has passed resolutions condemning the Press Ordinance promulgated by the Viceroy as tending to curb the free expression of thought and also condemning the communique issued by the local Government banning local bodies and co-operative unions from doing khaddar or Swadeshi propaganda.—A. P.

MAKING STUDENTS LOYAL.

—:o:—

CONGRESS WORKERS ARRESTED.

ALLAHABAD, July 1.

The Inspector of Schools, Allahabad, has issued a circular letter to Managers, Principals and Headmasters of schools and colleges giving directions in the matter of students and politics. One of the instructions directs the heads of the institutions to suspend admission when there is reason to believe that scholars are Congress Volunteers or members of Youth League or unapproved societies.—A. P.

Digambar Upsani Gets 6 Months' R. I.

—:o:—

POONA, July 1.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Poona, sentenced one Digambar Upasani to three months' rigorous imprisonment on each of two charges under the Police Incitement to Disaffection Act, for distributing pamphlets to the police at Poona entitled "Duty of Military and Police Sepoys". The accused admitted writing and distributing the pamphlets on June 29th and June 30th but refused to divulge who assisted him. The copies were issued by the Secretary, Police Disaffection Society, Poona. The accused said that the duty of the police was to help to obtain Swaraj and not use lathis against the Satyagrahis and it was no offence to enlighten the police to a sense of their real duty to the country.

The Magistrate said that it was grave charge needing severe punishment, as the accused had "intentionally attempted to cause disaffection amongst members of the police force."

The acused arrived at Poona eight days ago from Khandesh.—A. P.

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SASTRI EXPOSES SIMON SUBTERFUGE.

Beware Of India's Shattered Hopes, He Warns.

LONDON, July 1.

Addressing a largely attended meeting of members of the House of Commons of all parties, Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri outlined the Liberal view of the Simon Report. He declared that the report had recommended a new departure in proposing that power should be in the Provinces and only limited powers should remain at the Centre. If the report was to be a framework for consultation at the Round Table Conference, even a bare suggestion of this new departure would add another to the long list of Indian grievances and it would be difficult and almost impossible to get the co-operation of any intelligent and responsible Indian representative. The differences would be widened and a hope of reconciliation would become more remote.

NOVEMBER DECLARATION.

Referring to the Viceroy's declaration of November, he said he was unable to understand why Sir John Simon, knowing of the declaration and avoiding any association with it when it was made, had not taken more notice of it in the report. The declaration had only succeeded in arousing new hopes in India of immediate steps towards Dominion Status.—Reuter.

If authorities failed to get the right atmosphere for the Conference, they would have only made things worse by the Declaration. Mr. Sastri declared that the Commission's proposals regarding army were inconsistent with the attainment of ultimate goal of Dominion Status.

Another criticism made by Mr. Sastri was that whereas the British in India had cultivated the idea that British institutions were suitable for India, the Commission had suggested that contrary was the case. The latter view, now put forward, simply invited suspicion that it was a subterfuge for not giving India what had been promised her.—Reuter.

NOTHING DOING.

—:o:—

Truth About R. T. C. Conclusions.

INDIA'S ENEMIES ACTIVE.

LONDON, July 2.

Indications are available that little can be expected from the Premier's meeting with the Party leaders on Thursday last. It is safe to assume that the Conservative Party will not give Labour a free hand to deal with the Indian question. Nor is it likely that Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Reading will give up their hostility to Indian demands and acquisce in the Labour Cabinet giving the Indian representatives any effective voice at the Round Table Conference.

While it remains to be seen how far Mr. MacDonald himself is prepared to go, it is clear that every step in which the Government policy is ahead of the Simon Report will be contested by the other two parties.

TORY PRESS INDIGNANT.

This view is amply confirmed by the reports appearing in the Tory Press. The recent telegram from the Commonwealth group of Parliamentary Members to India assuring that the Round Table Conference would be free to decide India's destiny is subjected to much criticism in the Tory Press. The political correspondent of the "Morning Post" says: "There can be no warrant for the statement that the unanimous decision of the Round Table Conference would be supported by every party."—Free Press Beam Service.

Simon Report Unacceptable To India.

—:o:—

SIMLA, July 1.

The Government of India have released for publication a telegram addressed to the Secretary of State giving an appreciation of the situation up to June 28th.

The telegram refers to the Frontier situation and to Congress activities, and ends with a reference to the Simon Report.

It says in this connection The second volume of the Statutory Commission's Report has had an unfavourable reception from practically all Indian quarters. The proposals are generally condemned as inadequate but criticism of particular items varies considerably according to the community to which the critics belong. The Report will direct attention to the practical aspects of the Indian problem".—A. P.

"ILLUSORY."

—:o:—

Punjab Muslims Disillusioned.

LAHORE, July 1.

The Council of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League has adopted resolutions characterising the Simon Commissions recommendations as illusory and wholly failing to meet Indian demands, welcoming separate communal electorates and the principle of a Federation, and declaring that no reform scheme can be acceptable to Muslims unless provision is made for majority rights in the Punjab and Bengal, Full reforms for the North Western Frontier Province and Baluchistan and the immediate separation of Sind and its formation as an autonomous province.—A. P.

Non-Brahmins In Despair.

MADRAS, July 1.

"Justice" says that the arrest and conviction of Pandit Motilal must make many despair of a pacific solution of the political problem. It will increase tension, and to the bitterness of the hour and draw more adherents to the cause of civil disobedience.—Free Press.

GRANT FOR COUNTER-PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

Bihar Satrap's Proposal.

RANCHI, July 1.

Addressing the last session of the present Legislative Council, Mr. J. D. Sifton, The Acting Governor of Behar and Orissa, referred to the Civil Disobedience movement, adding that the people of the Province had so far escaped from the most serious form of anarchy which had marked its progress elsewhere. In this connection, the Government would lay before the Council two supplementary demands, one for temporary additions to the Police, and the other, for a small grant to each District Officer towards the expenses of counter-propaganda, to mee this flood of misrepresentation with which the enemies of the Government were corrupting the countryside.—A. P.

BENGAL ORDINANCE AGAIN

—:o:—

Students Secretary Arrested.

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The office of the Students' Association was searched this morning, and 26 students, including the Secretary, Mr. Birendranath Das Gupta were arrested. Excepting Das Gupta, who was arrested under the Bengal Ordinance, all others were released.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, member of the Congress Working Committee, arrived this morning from Allahabad.—A. P.

SHOOTING IN CAIRO.

—:o:—

Two Killed.

CAIRO, July 2.

A crowd of 15,000 attended the first meeting in the provinces, in pursuance to Nahas Pasha's campaign against the Government. Some unruly supporters attempted to rush to the platform at Bilbis station contrary to police orders and seriously injured two officers and two soldiers. The police shot two aggressors dead.—Reuter.

PUNJAB'S NEW "WAR" COUNCIL.

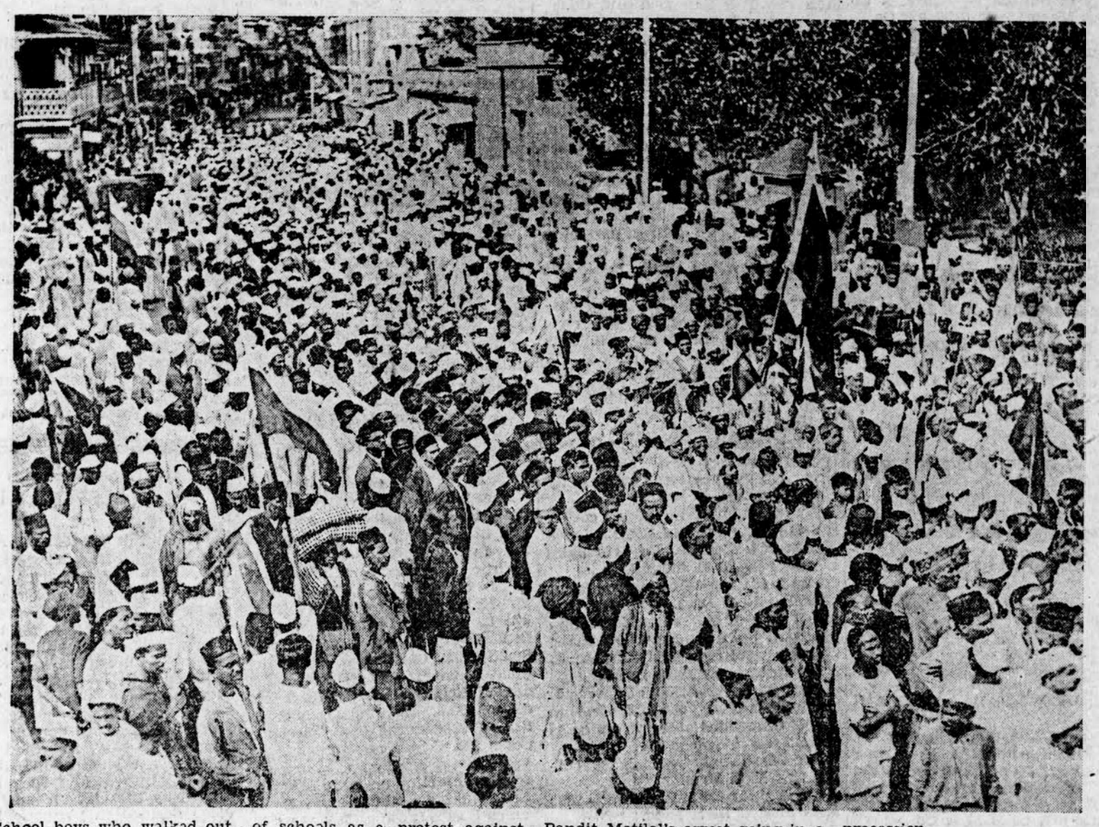
—:o:—

LAHORE, July 1.

A new Provincial "War" Council has been formed in defiance of the Government notification holding it to be unlawful.

Mr. Parshottamlal Sondhi is the Dictator, while Messrs. Mohammad Shafee and Multani Ram are members.—A. P.

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATION IN BOMBAY.



School boys who walked out of schools as a protest against Pandit Motilal's arrest going in a procession.

DANGER TO BRITAIN'S TRADE ROUTES.

—:o:—

Plea For More Cruisers.

NAVAL TREATY—A BLUNDER, SAY BEATTY.

LONDON, July 2.

"It will be a shock to the country when it awakens to the fact that naval protection is a thing of the past," declared Lord Beatty during a debate in the House of Lords, condemning the London Naval treaty as a "great and deplorable blunder".

He stressed the vulnerability of Britain's trade routes and her inadequate" cruiser strength.

Concluding he said "If we are without money for national defence, let us at least show commonsense and keep free and untrammelled by a treatly of this kind."

Earl Jellicoe entirely agreed with Lord Beatty.

Lord Thomson replying justified the treaty as providing a Genuine attempt to solve one of our Major problems.

DOMINIONS TO BE CONSULTED.

Lord Parmoor said that although the immediate programme had been settled it would be impossible to settle the future programme without reference to the Dominions. The condition and strength of the Empire navy including Dominion ships would form one of the subjects of discussion at the Imperial Conference.—Reuter.

AMY'S RETURN JOURNEY.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 1.

Miss Amy Johnson is expected to reach England on August 4th She will travel to Alexandria by the liner "Naldera" and the remainder of the journey by the air in the Imperial Airways machines.—B. O. W.

BELGAUM, July 1.

Picketing of liquor shops, etc., continued yesterday. Six pickeers were arrested, but five of them were subsequently released. The case against Sjts. Nimbalkar and Kurhet, a postman who had resigned his post, were taken up to-day and they were both sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment each. The cases against Sjts. Yalji and Sanpagaon, and two other volunteers were postponed till to-morrow.—Free Press

Masulipatam, July 1.—Three persons were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—Free Press.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

ARRESTS IN BENGAL

—:o:—

Many Congress Offices Raided.

CALCUTTA, July 1.

The Calcutta Police searched this morning the residence of Sjts. Rashbahari Burman, grandson of Raja Damodar Das, and member of the Burrabazaar Congress Executive Committee and also Bishwanath Kapore, Assistant Secretary, Burrabazaar Congress in search of the duplicating machines, but none were found.

CALCUTTA HARTAL.

Calcutta is observing a hartal in honour of Pandit motilal Nehru's arrest.

All the Indian shops in North and South Calcutta excepting a few Muslim shops were closed. Vehicular traffic is partially suspended, taxis and buses being scarce.

MANY ARRESTS MADE.

Three members of the Sylhet Volunteers' League and two Secretaries of the Congress Civil Disobedience Advisory Board were arrested yesterday under Section 108.

The Offices of the Suri District Congress Committee and the branches in various parts of Birbhum District and also the Youth Associations were searched.

The presidents and secretaries of the Bolapur, Raipur and Rajnagar Congress Committee were arrested.

The Police raided yesterday morning the local congress Office and the Volunteers' camp and 70 persons connected with the Congress movement were arrested.

The students of local schools are abstaining from attending their classes as a protest against the police raids.—Free Press.

SURAT CONGRESS PRESIDENT ARRESTED

SURAT, July 1.

As a protest against the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mohmed Surat complete hartal. The news of the arrest was received yesterday noon, and the local Congress Office broadcast it by beat of drums in the city.

Early this morning Mr. Dayalji Naubhai Desai, the President of the Surat District Congress Committee, was arrested on a charge under Section 117 I. P. C.—Free Press.

RANCHI CONGRESS SECRETARY JAILED

—:o:—

Two Years' Jail For Sedtion

RANCHI, July 1.

Mr. Kshitischandra Bose, Secretary of the District Congress Committee and founder of the Ranchi Brahmacharya Ashram, who was arrested on a charge of sedition, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default to undergo six months' imprisonment more.—Free Press.

25 SHOT DOWN IN ELLORE.

TOLL OF POLICE FIRING.

ELLORE, July 1.

Two Congressmen were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The number of casualties due to Police firing on Tuesday last is 25.—Free Press.

6 MONTHS' R. I. FOR WOMEN.

—:o:—

Three Nellore Convictions.

NELLORE, July 1.

The three ladies who were arrested on Saturday last were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.—Free Press.

Arrested For Cutting Telegraph Wires.

DACCA, June 30

Eight youngmen were arrested in connection with the cutting of Telegraph Wires in Munshigaaj, two of whom have made a statement to the Police, admitting that they belong to the party recently organised, the object of which was to set fire to Post Offices in the area, to mark their protest against the Simon Commission's Report. It was added that members of the organisation, some of whom were Cngress volunteers, had taken the pledge that if Swaraj could not be won by non-violent means, they would have recourse to violent measures. On the strength of these admissions, almost all the Congress offices in the area were searched, and several persons were arrested.—A. P.

BELGAUM'S PROTESTS AGAINST SENTENCE ON MOTILALJI.

—:o:—

BELGAUM, July 1.

The news of Motilal Nehru and the declaring of the Congress Working Committee as an unlawful body reached Belgaum only this morning. Immediately on receipt of the news, a complete hartal was observed. A huge procession started at 4 p.m. to parade the city, by way of demonstrating against the arrest.

The local Bar Association met to-day and condemned Government's repressive policy and resolved to join to-day's public functions, including a public meeting announced to be held under the presidentship of Sjt. Belvi, ex-M.L.A.—Free Press.

Poona Students' Demonstration.

—:o:—

POONA, July 1.

The Poona Youth League organised a procession to-day to celebrate the Garhwal Day. All students of schools and colleges absented themselves as a mark of respect to Garhwal soldiers.

College students will observe hartal for two days more in sympathy with the sufferers in the present fight for freedom.—Free Press.

CALICUT CONVICTIONS.

—:o:—

CALICUT, July 1.

Of the eleven Satyagrahis arrested on the 28th ultimo, two were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, in default one week's imprisonment more. The rest were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default six weeks' imprisonment more.—Free Press.

AIR PILOT.

Mr. Champaklal Hargovindas Kotak who qualified himself for Pilot's "A" License. He is a student of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

MISS DICKINSON F... CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Plea For A United Fro...

"CHRISTIANS SHOULD COME FORWARD."

That the Congress Creed is longer confined to the Khadd clad ranks but has permea even those that were once rayed against it, is becoming creasingly obvious. A striki illustration of this conversion, which the Government's repre sive policy is mainly responsib is Miss Ida Dickinson, a popu figure in the ranks of Bomba social workers.

A few weeks ago, it will be r called, she had resigned her mer bership of the Bombay Legisl tive Council and returned t Kaiser-i-Hind Medal as a prote against the Government's att tude towards the present strugg

But her protest were not end there. The continuance an extension of the repressive r gime in various forms and t bureaucratic attempts to wrec all chances of a peaceful settle ment, despite the interview given by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru, have further embittered her against th Government.

NEW RECRUIT TO CONGRESS.

In an interview with a repre sentative of the "Chronicle," sh expressed her grave concern a the way things were being allow ed to drift by the Government She was all admiration for thos men, women and children of a communities, who were makin such gallant sacrifices for eman cipating their country.

Incidentally, Miss Dickinson re ferred to the local Christian move to form a "Nationalis Christian Party."

"I would rather they call themselves 'Congress Christian Party as originally proposed, and oper ly identify it with the Congr Creed. Different designations a different labels have a tenden to weaken national forces, whi the country can ill-afford at t present juncture. It is better have a small but convinced gro of Christian Congressmen than have a larger group, vacillatin between the Liberal and the Co gress Creeds. A Party consistin of members differing in their pol tical outlook can not hope achieve much."

"Moreover, it misleads the pub lic," she added meditatively.

CHRISTIANITY AND CONGRES

"Leaving the question of Civ Disobedience apart, there nothing to prevent any section Christianity from embracing th Congress Creed," she declared.

Asked forther to elucidate he view, Miss Dickinsons explaine that she was not suggesting th Christianity banned the use the Civil Disobedience weapon.

"It would be disastrous if th Christian community abstaine from showing its sympathy wit the Congress at the present junc ture. The community should no fail to do its bit," she spoke in grim tone.

"Personally. I would have nothing to do with a party which has not enough moral courage t identify itself whole-heartedly with the Congress," she conclud ed.

QUESTION ON GOVT'S JURISDICTION IN PATIALA ENQUIRY.

—:o:—

Benn "Unable To Interpret Treaty Without Notice"

LONDON, June 30.

In the Commons replying to questions on the subject of Patiala Inquiry, he stated that the object of the inquiry was to test allegations. It was considered generally desirable that such an inquiry should be held in camera. Mr. Benn entirely agreed with the course adopted by the Government of India. Mr. Marley asked whether, under the treaty with Patiala, the Paramount Power could only suggest a tribunal and not appoint one. Mr. Benn replied that he was unable to enter into an interrepretation of the treaty without notice.—Reuter.

ALIBAG SATYAGRAHI ARRESTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIBAG July 1.

Sjt. Upadhye, District Organizer for Satyagraha was arrested last night in Satyagraha Chawni, Alibag, under Section 117 I.P.C. and Section 64 of forest laws. He is taken to Uran where he will be tried for his speech there on 24th June.

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